

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Monday, February 21, 1994

No. 34-517

Bosnia Strains Revive U.S.-Russia Suspensions Is Moscow Good Guy or the Bad Guy?

By Daniel Williams

WASHINGTON — Beyond the fate of Sarajevo, the current international maneuvering over Bosnia may decide whether the Balkans remain an arena of cooperation between Washington and Moscow or a stage of revived confrontation between the two former Cold War adversaries.

President Boris N. Yeltsin's rejection of the NATO ultimatum to the Serbs and Washington's refusal to welcome Russian peacekeeping moves are symptoms of underlying suspicion infecting the relationship.

"We just don't know whether they are good guys or bad guys," an administration official said of the Russians. "There's no question that when one deals with the Russians in the Balkans, you have to watch your back."

In an effort to placate the Russians, President Bill Clinton will telephone Mr. Yeltsin before any bombing takes place, a senior U.S. official said Saturday.

Since the Gulf war, Russian-American relations have been harmonious on a number of foreign policy issues, including Bosnia, on which consultations have been close. But in recent months, strains have developed around the issues that grate on Russia's growing nationalist feelings: NATO expansion eastward, which was delayed in part to ease Russian fears; the West's concerns about Russian intervention in former Soviet states; and perceptions in Moscow of Russian submission to U.S. foreign policy objectives.

In Bosnia, the two sides have been unable to reconcile fundamentally different views of the war.

The United States regards the Muslims as the victim of Serbian aggression, while the Yeltsin government sees the conflict as a civil war in which the Serbs, Muslims and Croats share responsibility for the problems and horrors.

It is the differing viewpoint with Moscow that underlies American skepticism over Russia's diplomatic and military move in the Balkans last week, when it announced that it had persuaded the Serbs to withdraw or shift their heavy guns from around Sarajevo. Russia also planned to send 800 peacekeepers to reinforce the United Nations troops there.

The move evolved from Mr. Yeltsin's rejection of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's threat to bomb. Before intervening diplomatically, he signaled his opposition in a variety of ways. U.S. officials said: in a letter to and a telephone conversation with Mr. Clinton as well as by being unreachable for two days early last week when Mr. Clinton tried to call him.

In the phone conversation, Mr. Yeltsin told Mr. Clinton of Russian opposition but pledged to press the Serbs to comply with NATO's demands. In return, he asked Mr. Clinton to press the Muslims to reach a negotiated settlement that would keep many Serbs on the table that would keep many Serbs an war gains intact.

Mr. Clinton resisted the request to press the Muslims, insisting that they were the victims. But he did repeat a pledge to get more closely involved in pending peace talks.

In Mr. Yeltsin's letter, he opposed the NATO bomb threat and indicated that its unilateral nature showed a lack of respect for

NEWS ANALYSIS

Russia, a U.S. official said. The Serbs are historical allies of the Russians, and failure to protect them would set off nationalist revisionism in Russia.

Moreover, the continued existence of NATO, an alliance meant to oppose the Soviet Union, is openly questioned by Russian officials. Russia has border disputes and does not recognize a NATO or American role in settling them.

It would be difficult to get Russia to agree to cut off the Serbs if the Muslims were being supplied. But a peace agreement would offer Washington the chance to keep the war contained and to save lives. Moscow's self-claimed role as protector of the Serbs would be intact, and the Serbs would probably succeed in separating from the rest of Bosnia, their essential goal.

And peace would spare the United States and Russia the threat of their first major break since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Threat of NATO Air Strikes Eases; Clinton 'Hopeful' on Serb Pullout

By Alan Cowell

AVIANO AIR BASE, Italy — The threat of immediate NATO air strikes around Sarajevo appeared to diminish on Sunday night as defense ministers from the United States and other allied nations monitored the Bosnian Serb reaction to an ultimatum to remove heavy weapons or face retaliation.

A senior American official said in Washington that no decision had been made on enforcing the ultimatum. There has been "no decision to bomb, no decision not to bomb," he said.

The official said President Bill Clinton had spoken by telephone with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia on Sunday afternoon and had told him that he was encouraged by Serbian

efforts to comply with the ultimatum but that "no decision on air strikes was yet taken."

In Paris, President François Mitterrand estimated that Bosnian Serbs had withdrawn or handed over to UN peacekeepers 90 percent of their artillery around the Bosnian capital and added that "the reason" for possible air strikes "appears to have vanished."

Yasushi Akashi, the United Nations' senior civilian in former Yugoslavia, said heavy snow in recent days and icy roads meant that "not all weapons" left in the exclusion zone around Sarajevo would be removed by the deadline.

But the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, said UN forces had reported that they were able to travel all over the 20-kilometer (12-mile) zone.

"If artillery pieces cannot be disabled, they are able to put a guard over it," Mr. Perry said,

adding, "We would consider that full compliance." He spoke after meeting defense ministers from Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy in Aviano.

In Washington, President Clinton said Sunday that he was encouraged by reports that the Serbs were moving weapons away from Sarajevo. Asked whether he was hopeful that air strikes would not have to be carried out, the president replied, "I'm hopeful because of what I see happening."

The United Nations said in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, that the withdrawal appeared to be proceeding satisfactorily hours before the 3400 GMT expiration of the ultimatum.

Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, the UN commander in Sarajevo, refused to say whether he would recommend air strikes if Serbian guns remained in place unguarded past the deadline. But the BBC reported from the besieged city that he has decided Serbian forces had adequately complied, although the report did not directly quote him.

General Rose said that 41 positions at which Bosnian Serb heavy arms were positioned had been identified, and that 32 of them had been inspected by UN forces. Of the 32, 23 were empty and nine were occupied, he said. Of the nine, five were already under UN control, and the other four were in the process of being taken under UN control, he added.

"There has been some significant progress," See BOSNIA, Page 5



U.S. Navy technicians arm a plane aboard the carrier Saratoga as they prepared for air strikes on Serbian weapons in Bosnia.

In Sarajevo, Pondering The Price Of Peace

By John Kifner

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — "I am more afraid of this peace than the shelling," Fuad Gadzo said gloomily over his coffee at the milk bar on the other day.

"When it's shelling, I know I have to hide," he explained. But now, "people are already relaxed — and they can start shooting anytime."

The milk bar is a comfortable little neighborhood place, a couple of steps down off a steep hill.

A single room crowded with tables, stools and a bar, framed drawings and photographs on the walls, it is the kind of spot that could be found all over Sarajevo when it was known as a cosmopolitan city rather than a city besieged.

These days, the regulars take their change in the form of gray photocopies of German marks stamped to indicate that they are good only in that bar for another coffee or beer.

"Of course it's better to have peace than war, the question is what is the price," Mr. Gadzo went on, his eyes haunted. "What would peace mean if we are still paying 80 marks for a kilo of sugar?" Eighty marks is about \$47.

"We will be in danger of starvation," he said. "We Sarajevans will be like an endangered species."

Snow has been falling for a week, and as the city waited for the outcome of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ultimatum ordering the Serbian forces to remove their heavy guns from the surrounding mountains, a white blanket covered the gutted buildings, the sandbagged defenses, the piles of automobiles destroyed by shells or snipers.

In a way, the streets where more than 10,000 people have died in the last 22 months seemed almost picturesque again.

On the steep, narrow streets of the old quarter, with its mix of slim minarets and overhanging balconies from the Ottoman Empire and the stolid baroque bulks of the Austro-Hungarian era, young boys sledded and skied, and the sidewalks and roadways were crowded with walkers — black-market gas goes for the equivalent of \$108 a gallon — many pulling home supplies on old-fashioned sleds with high runners.

Two years ago, Mr. Gadzo, a young mechanical engineer, and a handful of other Muslims became alarmed over a burst of activity by the Serbs in the hill villages, the appearance of convoys of weapons and the digging of gun emplacements by the old regular Yugoslav Army, whose officer corps was dominated by Serbs.

The Muslim men formed a group called the Patriot League, and their handful of hunting rifles was the city's first line of defense.

Now, like most men in the city a part-time soldier, Mr. Gadzo is resting from rotation on the front line at the eastern edge of the city.

"The Serbs have achieved what they want, they occupy what they need," he said. "I put as much faith in this peace plan as I have in every other peace plan — nothing."

At the bar, the men were riveted to the television, cheering Slovenia's downhill racer, Spela Petrar, in the Olympics as if the old Yugoslav federation had not broken up and there was still one team. A decade ago, the Games were held in Sarajevo, to some perhaps

See MOOD, Page 5

OLYMPIC PODIUM

Fickle Wind for Skiers

It's going to be hard to surpass Norway as an accommodating Olympic host. Jens Weissflog, 10 years after his first Olympic triumph, for East Germany, won the large hill ski jumping competition when the favorite, Espen Bredesen, had the wind die on his second jump. The Norwegian had set a hill record with his first jump.

It's Uphill From Here

In a flash of skis and a dash of instant replay, Katja Seizinger of Germany, Picabo Street of the United States and Isolde Kostner of Italy finished 1-2-3 in the downhill part of the women's combined — as they had in the previous day's downhill championship. But under the new rules, Pernilla Wiberg of

Sweden, Vreni Schneider of Switzerland and Kostner's teammate Morena (all three) stand a better chance of winning when the slalom half of the combination is run Monday.

Bobbing Out the Door

The Swiss driver Gustav Weder, 32, on the final run, won the two-man bobsled in the second-closest finish in Olympic history, became the first repeat winner in the event, then announced that this would be his last Olympics. That was good news for a teammate, Reto Götschi, an Olympic rookie, who couldn't maintain the slim lead he held after Saturday's first two runs.

Olympic report: Pages 15, 16 and 17



Johann Olav Koss smashed his own world record in 10,000-meter speed skating.

Russian Reform: They'll Do It Their Way

By Serge Schmemmann

The writer recently completed a second assignment as Moscow bureau chief of The New York Times.

MOSCOW — Mikhail Zhuravskiy, Russia's most popular comedian, was recently asked about reform.

"Much has changed, but nothing has happened," he began, but then paused in feigned confusion. "Or is it that much has happened, and nothing has changed?"

The joke echoed the discussions that fill kitchens and courtyards, the commentaries in

the papers, the debates that resound from many distant foreign capitals.

Extraordinary changes have come to Russia, things no one would have dreamed of a few years ago.

But old ways have proven tenacious. No sooner had President Boris N. Yeltsin crushed one hostile legislature than Russians elected another, dominated by chauvinists and Communists. And the new deputies began by voting themselves cars, apartments and salaries matching those of cabinet ministers.

After a brief parade of reformers, the cabinet under Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin has reverted to what the economist Grigory A.

Yavlinsky describes as "typically Soviet" — a coalition of industrial interest groups scrambling to secure inflationary credits, backed by a bloated bureaucracy and shady businessmen who have made millions speculating on inflation.

Their only discernible strategy, says Yegor T. Gaidar, the sidelined pioneer of radical reform, is "let it go as it's going."

Nine years after Mikhail S. Gorbachev proclaimed the process of perestroika, or restructuring, and two years after Mr. Yeltsin presided over the breakup of the Soviet Union, many Russians wonder whether Russia has entered

See RUSSIA, Page 4

Powerful Israel? Or Endangered Israel?

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — In years past, Israeli fund-raisers often took American Jews to an outlook on Mount Zion, where they could get a view of the old Green Line, the pre-1967 border that defined Israel's sense of vulnerability.

In recent months, American Jews visiting here have once again been flocking to Mount Zion, but this time for a different view. They want to see the grave of Oskar Schneider, the German businessman who saved more than 1,000 Jews during World War II and whose story is told in Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List."

The shift in taboos is a small but telling

glimpse of an important change in Israel's relationship with Jews abroad, especially those in the United States who have long been a bulwark of Israel's political and financial support.

For the first time in many years, the close bonds forged by the image of Israel as a besieged, garrison state are being loosened as Israel negotiates peace with its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians. Now, instead of presenting their country as a tiny, vulnerable democracy struggling to survive in a hostile Arab neighborhood, some Israelis are talking about a different approach: portraying Israel as a regional superpower that can afford to be less reliant on largess from overseas.

This nascent idea is still in dispute but could have wide implications. If Israelis adopt a more

self-confident and self-reliant view of their place in the world, they may be more willing to take risks in making peace with neighboring Arab states. At the same time, a more "normal" Israel could ease the sense of crisis that historically has prompted Jews in the Diaspora to pour billions of dollars into the state.

Among Israelis, debate still rages over whether the country has really come any closer to the long-sought goal of greater security and self-sufficiency. The leader of the opposition Likud Party, Benjamin Netanyahu, has staked his future on the premise that Israel's security remains endangered. If there is another Middle East war, or if the experiment in Palestinian

See ISRAEL, Page 4

For U.S. Scientists, End of Cold War Brings a Big Chill

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK — With the end of the Cold War, jobs in mathematics and the physical sciences have sharply dwindled in the United States, spoiling the lifelong dreams of some students, throwing professionals out of work and possibly dulling the cutting edge of research itself.

Although Americans still win Nobel prizes and publish thousands of papers, some scientists are deeply disturbed by this trend. They say the lack of jobs, and declining national support of science when the puzzles yet to be solved are more and more difficult, have begun to sap the vigor of American research.

The decline in support is reflected at universities, which are cutting the number of doctoral-level candidates they teach, and in boardrooms, where companies, are demanding more and more that science have some immediate, practical use.

Those alarmed by the trend see grave consequences, both intellectual and personal. They sense a lessening of the free-wheeling intellectual approach that had given many researchers the freedom to pursue off-beat ideas. And they say the job cutbacks will especially hurt women and minority members, who have long been underrepresented in the classroom and the laboratory.

Reflecting the new practical approach, an executive at a large electronics corporation said: "Our scientists have won enough Nobel

prizes to last the company for a long time to come. What we need now is focused research aimed at making a profit for this company. I'm talking about bottom-line commercial survival."

"Focused research" is also a major new theme at the National Science Foundation, one of the main federal agencies financing research in the United States. The foundation has received steady increases in funds each year, and the White House has called for an increase of 6 percent for the coming year, to bring its budget to \$3.2 billion.

But a Senate appropriations subcommittee headed by Senator Barbara Mikulski of Maryland has demanded that 60 percent of the foundation's budget should "maximize the return on the public's investment in science and technology and to ensure that federal resources are used efficiently and appropriately."

This has translated, many scientists argue, into increased spending on technology applications at the expense of basic scientific research

Kiosk

Swiss Voters Ban Foreign Trucks

Up and Coming

An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow.

A Welsh farmer's son, Bryn Terfel, is learning at 28 how to sing opera's heroic roles — and to live on a heroic scale. Page 2.

General News

Nelson Mandela blamed his Zulu rival for a massacre of ANC election workers. Page 4.

The Japanese put to rest the myth that they would not eat made-in-America rice. Page 7.

Books
Bridge
Crossword

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ZURICH (Combined Dispatches) — Switzerland approved a proposal on Sunday to protect the Alps by banning foreign trucks from crossing the country by road and forcing them to travel by rail.

Some 32 percent of the electorate in a referendum and a majority of the country's cantons voted for the proposal.

The initiative, proposed in 1990 by a group of environmentalists, will force all foreign trucks to transfer to the railroads within 10 years. Domestic vehicles and those importing to or exporting from Switzerland would be exempt.

Switzerland's coalition government appealed to voters to reject the proposal, saying it would violate international transportation treaties.

The government fought long and hard to maintain its 28-ton limit and nighttime and weekend truck ban. (Reuters, AP)

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....3.00 R
Gabon.....950 CFA	Senegal.....950 CFA
Ghana.....300 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS
Greece.....300 Dr.	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 15,800
Jordan.....FJD 1.50	U.A.E.....A.S.D 30 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur.) \$1.10

A Welsh Farmer's Son Soars Into Opera's Stratosphere

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Bryn Terfel is enjoying the good life famously. He is putting the finishing touches on his spacious apartment in the heart of Kensington, building his collection of fine wines and dutifully catching up on his fax mail. Dressed in blue jeans and sporting tousled shoulder-length hair, thick beard and a heavy gold ecklace, the 6-foot-3-inch, 240-pound Mr. Terfel looks more like the rugby player he once he

Up and Coming
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thought he might become than the world's hottest new bass baritone that he now arguably is.

With a new exclusive recording contract with Deutsche Grammophon and a schedule of performances that takes him reassuringly deep into 1998, Mr. Terfel has a future that does not lack for certainty, fame or income. But in hindsight anyway, it never has.

"He is one of the greatest talents of the last 15 or 20 years," says Sir Georg Solti. The conductor sets the date for Mr. Terfel's "bursting onto the scene" as 1989, when at age 24 he "won" the Cardiff Singer of the World Competition.

Perhaps the greatest testament to success is its ability to wipe away the messy imperfections of history. In fact, in that 1989 competition Mr. Terfel managed second place, a fact that few can now recall.

Many insist that the second-place finish guaranteed his ultimate success. "It would have been worse if he had won," said Matthew Epstein, the general director of the Welsh National Opera.

"The pressures of winning are just too great."

As it was, Mr. Terfel's showing got him a contract with the Welsh National Opera. As he puts it, that meant "three steps up the ladder" rather than a sudden disorienting rocket to the top.

For a budding opera singer, pacing is everything. Patience and the strength to say "no" to impresarios and conductors desperate to sign up the latest phenomenon are all too rare. But a voice too quickly shoved onto the stage in heroic Wagnerian roles can all too often be a voice forever ruined.

A few years ago, Mr. Terfel recalls, he tentatively accepted one of those roles. Shortly afterward he found himself sitting through a performance of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman."

"I heard a Wagnerian orchestra for the first time and realized they are loud, ver-r-y loud," he said. The next day he called up and canceled.

At 28, he intends to husband his talent carefully for the next few years. In that wish he has plenty of support. "I hope he will go on singing Mozart for a while," said Rudolf Piernay, Mr. Terfel's teacher for the last decade. "It is strenuous enough."

It is also a course attractive enough for someone learning not only how ultimately to sing heroic roles but also how to live on a heroic scale. Mr. Terfel admits he likes the trappings of success.

His career has offered opportunities aplenty to survey the gilded landscape up close. In January he came away from three weeks of performing in Offenbach's "Tales



At 28, Bryn Terfel plans to husband his vocal talent carefully.

of Hoffmann" with Plácido Domingo, fascinated anew by the wages of megastardom. "In Vienna, everywhere Domingo went, he did not have to pay the bill," Mr. Terfel said with enthusiasm.

Even the seeming drudgery of megastardom strikes a positive chord. Two years ago, after finishing a performance of Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah" in Spain at 3 A.M., Mr. Terfel stood by dumbfounded as José Carreras patiently spent hours signing autographs. "If the superstars do things like that, they must really enjoy it," he reasoned.

As a bass baritone in a world where fame has a way of favoring tenors — from Enrico Caruso to Luciano Pavarotti — Mr. Terfel will, even at the peak of his career, have to foot some of his own restaurant bills. Still, ever the student of the good life to come, he happily asks waiters to soak labels off the price bottles of wine served gratis to his renowned colleagues. At home he carefully inserts these labels into his wine book and his mental blueprints for celebrations of successes yet to be sung.

It is not at all a bad fate for the farmer's son from the rugged

Soowdooia region of North Wales.

Mr. Terfel's origins — or the juxtaposition of humble origins with a sophisticated vocal art form — have become a vital part of his public persona. Pál Christian Moe, the director of vocal recordings at Deutsche Grammophon, says that Mr. Terfel has more than a great voice. "He lends himself well to promotion," said Mr. Moe. "First of all he comes from a farm, plus he is quite a nice guy."

In short, Mr. Terfel looms large not only as a talent but also as a tale in and of himself. It is a tale that he tells as well and as convincingly as he sings Mozart, Mahler and Verdi.

John Hefin Jones, Mr. Terfel's father (the singer dropped his last name in favor of his middle name when he joined the performers' union and was told they already a Welshman named Bryn Jones), describes their hometown of Pontilas as "very small."

A total of 14 houses plus a chapel and a school, "except the school is closed now," Mr. Jones added. As for neighbors, he put the nearest ones at "two fields away."

It was in North Wales that Bryn Terfel discovered just how hard a good set of vocal cords can be. At the age of 4 he joined his parents and older brother in their Sunday ritual of the *cisteddod*, traditional competitions staged from one end of Wales to the other and featuring everything from recitals to choirs to singing with a harp accompaniment. Even as a boy soprano, Mr. Terfel ranked as a well-paid success.

"First prize was £8, plus sometimes you got a cup," he remembered. By entering and winning as many as six competitions, on a

Saturday, he developed a tidy income. Along the way from childhood into adolescence he also developed a habit of performing and a high comfort level with it that have served him well as a professional.

"Singing wasn't serious; it was fun," Mr. Terfel said. Singing did become serious, however, when he won a place at London's prestigious Guildhall School of Music and Drama in 1984. For his audition, Mr. Terfel had to sing not only his first formal operatic piece but also for the first time in English, not Welsh.

He grew up speaking Welsh, a factor he and others credit for his ease with German and Italian operatic scores. "It is more guttural, and more frontal," he explained after a throat-clearing, teeth-jawing demonstration of the seven Welsh vowels.

When he is at home with his wife, who grew up two villages away and who is expecting their first baby in June, his chosen tone remains Welsh. Home, though, is the one thing Mr. Terfel laments he does not yet have.

"I need a place I can put a sucker table," he insists. That will come later in the year, when he and his wife move into a new house by the sea in Cardiff. With a schedule of concerts, operas and recording dates that limits home life, Mr. Terfel has learned to travel heavy, to take the essential elements of his life with him. His entourage always includes his wife and frequently his parents.

And then there are the golf clubs. Although he calls it an annoying sport, Mr. Terfel has set out to conquer it as he would a new opera. His stack of golf videos and his new set of clubs testify at least to his optimism that this game too can be mastered.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chinese Said to Step Up Repression

WASHINGTON (AP) — The human-rights group Asia Watch on Sunday detailed the plight of more than 1,700 political prisoners in China, calling its report the most comprehensive account of arbitrary detention ever published.

The detainees range from a man under a death sentence for printing, among other things, a marriage manual, to 11 Tibetan monks arrested in a "re-education campaign."

Using a computer data base and a variety of sources, the U.S.-based rights monitoring group compiled 664 pages it says show that Chinese political repression is increasing, not decreasing, as some American officials have said. The report, "Detained in China and Tibet," says 1993 was the worst year for political arrests and trials in China since the crackdown against the pro-democracy movement in 1989.

Belfast Hit by String of Bombings

BELFAST (Reuters) — Nine suspected Irish Republican Army firebombs hit a string of shops, bars and restaurants across Belfast on Sunday, the police said.

The coordinated attacks followed a wave of seven firebombs in London stores on Saturday that coincided with a summit meeting between Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland. The two leaders are trying to give renewed impetus to a Northern Ireland peace initiative.

A police spokesman, giving details of the Belfast firebombs, said: "The attacks caused only minor water and smoke damage. We believe the IRA is responsible."

3 Wounded in Egypt Tourist Attack

CAIRO (NYT) — The night train from Cairo to Luxor drew automatic weapons fire, slightly wounding a Polish architect, a student from Taiwan and two Egyptians in what the police said was apparently another attack by Muslim militants on Egypt's tourist industry.

The attack on Saturday, the third on foreigners in a week, follows three warnings by the Islamic Group, the most active militant underground organization, that all foreigners and foreign investors should leave Egypt for their own safety.

No group immediately took responsibility for the attack. Reuters reported from Asyut that cartridges found at the scene of the train attack, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) south of Cairo, were inscribed with militant slogans like "Islam Is Coming." It was the first attack on a train known to carry tourists. The militants have attacked tour buses and Nile cruise ships in the past.

China Nears 1.2 Billion Population

BEIJING (Reuters) — China's population will exceed 1.2 billion this year, six years earlier than planned, the China News Agency said Sunday. It said that the population reached 1.185 billion at the end of 1993, and that in 1994 there would be a net increase of 15.5 million.

A national population conference in 1981 set a target of 1.2 billion for the year 2000. Experts predict that, with a maintenance of China's rigid family planning that aims at one child per family, the population will peak at about 1.56 billion in the year 2044.

The policy is successful in many urban areas, but in rural areas many women are prepared to pay the fines imposed for having more children. The news service said the greatest risk came from migrant workers who have poured into cities from the countryside. They escape the tight controls that regulate family planning in settled populations.

New Zealand Welcomes U.S. Move

WELLINGTON (Reuters) — New Zealand's prime minister, Jim Bolger, said Sunday that a move by Washington to upgrade contacts partly after a seven-year standoff was "a positive step."

But New Zealand officials noted that security and military cooperation would remain suspended. The U.S. State Department said last week that it had decided to resume high-level political contacts halted in 1987 when a leftist government banned ships carrying nuclear weapons or powered by nuclear fuel from entering New Zealand waters.

The action in effect destroyed the three-nation ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) defense pact.

Yemenis Sign Reconciliation Pact

AMMAN, Yemen (AP) — Yemen's rival leaders signed a reconciliation accord here Sunday after a standoff of several months that threatened to split the country apart.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen and his southern rival, Vice President Ali Salem Bad, signed the agreement calling for economic, political and security reforms. A total of 35 other Yemeni officials also signed the deal in the presence of King Hussein of Jordan; Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Esmat Abdel Meguid, the Arab League chief; and Yusef bin Alawi Abdullah, Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs.

The 18-point accord calls for Mr. Bad to cede control over oil fields in the south and Colonel Saleh to yield on security and financial matters, to save the 1990 union between the former Marxist South Yemen and pro-Western North Yemen.

TRAVEL UPDATE

4 Airlines Fail Bomb Detection Test

LONDON (AP) — Four airlines at Heathrow International Airport failed to detect fake bombs placed in luggage by government security officials, raising fears of a possible repeat of the Lockerbie disaster, the Sunday Times newspaper reported.

The use of X-ray machines by Britain's Virgin Atlantic, the U.S. carriers United and American, and Dutch KLM failed to uncover the deactivated bombs planted in children's dolls, although they contained detonators, cables and Semtex plastic explosive. The explosive had been chemically neutralized to avoid an accident during the January security check. United Airlines dismissed an employee after failing the Department of Transport test, the paper added.

A Semtex bomb destroyed a Pan American World Airways flight over the Scottish town of Lockerbie in 1988, killing all 270 people on board, after security officials in Frankfurt failed to detect the device.

Ethiopia has decided to restructure its national carrier Ethiopian Airlines, saying corrupt and inefficient management had pushed one of black Africa's flagship airlines to the brink of collapse. (Reuters)

Daily London-Hong Kong flights by Virgin Atlantic Airways will begin Tuesday, ending the control on direct flights by British Airways and Cathay Pacific and probably meaning lower fares on the route. Airline officials and analysts estimate that Virgin's flights with Airbus A-340s will put 10 to 20 percent more seats on the route, well above forecasts of passenger growth. (Reuters)

The Indian Ocean island of Mauritius has estimated the damage caused by the cyclone designated Hollanda at 2.5 billion rupees (\$135.4 million). Four hotels were closed by the storm Feb. 10-11 that killed more than 200. All other hotels were operating, but lack of water and air conditioning could affect tourism, on which Mauritius relies for hundreds of millions of dollars a year. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bangladesh, Puerto Rico, United States.

TUESDAY: Syria.

WEDNESDAY: Brunei, Guyana, Russia, Switzerland.

THURSDAY: Estonia.

FRIDAY: Kuwait, Sri Lanka, Thailand. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Q & A: Australia Remains Above the U.S.-Japan Fray, Sort Of

Japan and the United States are both key economic and political partners for Australia. In Canberra, Senator Gareth Evans, the Australian foreign minister, discussed the U.S.-Japan trade conflict and its impact on the Asia-Pacific region with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Australia has a large trade surplus with Japan and an almost equally large trade deficit with the United States. Where does it stand in the conflict between them?

A. We have made it very clear that we are not taking sides in any direct way in this dispute. We see fault on both sides.

So far as the United States is concerned, we unequivocally do

not support managed trade or quantitative targets. But although we take the Japanese view of the downside of managed trade and associated bilateral sanctions, we believe that Japan could do more to open its markets.

Q. Would Australia and other Asia-Pacific countries suffer much in a U.S.-Japan trade war?

A. Like most other countries of the region, we stand to be significantly losers from an extended trade war between the United States and Japan, particularly if it has the effect of prolonging the recession in Japan and reducing demand for imports, such as minerals and energy commodities.

That would be a most unhappy development and one that would cut across an emerging commitment to genuine trade liberalization based on a multilateral approach. Such a trend has been evident in the recently concluded Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations and in the work of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Q. Were you surprised that the dispute came to a head at this time?

A. It all seems a bit of a throwback to the past, rather than looking forward.

One can understand America's agony over its continuing trade deficit with Japan. Australia, however, has a very substantial trade deficit with the United States, a good deal of which is contributed to by America's own restrictive access practices in areas like dairy products,

sugar, and so-called voluntary restraint arrangements on steel.

We would like to think that we were getting beyond the age of double standards in these particular matters.

Q. Hasn't Japan been notoriously slow in opening its market to foreign goods and services?

A. I don't think that should be exaggerated. If you look at the amount of imports per capita that nations take, there is a significantly higher absorption by Japan of imports from America than there is by the United States of imports from Japan.

That is a point that should be made more often, even though the aggregate trade figures between the two countries still show a startling disparity.

Q. Yet isn't it true that much of the progress in opening the Japanese market to imports has been the result of foreign pressure, particularly from the United States?

A. Well, that is true, and Australia has been a major beneficiary. That's why we are not being excessively robust in our criticisms at the present time.

Nonetheless, we do think that the age of managed trade is over. Australia is a competitive supplier to the Japanese market. Along with a lot of other countries, we have a very major self-interest in ensuring that the United States does not solve its deficit problems at our expense.

Q. Are you concerned that the dispute between the United States and Japan could escalate into a broader conflict, souring a relationship that is central to stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region?

A. We think that cooler heads will prevail on those fronts, even if we are not absolutely sure of it on the economic front. There is simply too much at stake for both countries and for the region as a whole. Everybody acknowledges that the Japan-U.S. defense relationship is one of the great regional stabilizers. If the security ties were undermined as the result of a trade dispute that got out of hand, it would have potentially quite disastrous flow-on consequences for the region as a whole and every country in it.

But I just don't think that will happen.

Testing Week for Hong Kong

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten's drive for greater democracy in Hong Kong despite Chinese opposition faces its first major legislative hurdle this week, which if cleared will open the way for his most contentious reform bill.

The colony's legislature will vote on Wednesday on a partial reform bill. But even though this contains changes that would scarcely ruffle a feather in a true democracy, its passage is not guaranteed because of fierce opposition locally and in Beijing.

Political pundits and pro-democracy legislators predict that the mini-bill, which includes reforms like lowering the voting age to 18 from 21, will scrape through.

Failure to get even these reforms through the Legislative Council would be a blow to Mr. Patten and his supporters.

Last December, Mr. Patten published the mini-bill, saying this left time to discuss the contentious issues. But a furious China said Mr. Patten had killed the chances of a negotiated settlement.

Apart from lowering the voting age, the mini-bill abolishes government appointment of local council

members, lowers the number of popularly elected legislators to one per constituency from two, and allows local members of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, to run in Hong Kong elections.

Rumors are flying that Elsie Tu, a legislator who opposes Mr. Patten, is organizing moves to block even the mini-bill. But Ms. Tu, who is strongly pro-democracy, said the public was sick of the endless delays and bickering.

"My bunch is that it's going to be passed," she said. "The community is very fed up and want to get on with it. After all, the proposals are very minimal."

Hong Kong voters, at least those who have made their minds up, seem to back the mini-bill. An opinion poll in the Sunday Morning Post newspaper found that 36 percent for passing that bill and 16 percent against. But 50 percent were "don't knows."

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THE ALLIED THREAT

Applying Lessons of Sarajevo Will Threats Plus Diplomacy Work Elsewhere?

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Staff Writer

ZAGREB, Croatia — As Bosnian Serbs began to give up their siege of Sarajevo last week after 22 months, pulling back guns and tanks, officials at the United Nations headquarters here wondered if they had found at last the right balance of menace and diplomacy to break Bosnia's brutal cycle of bloodshed and violence.

Sir Michael Rose, the British general who commands United Nations peacekeeping troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina, went so far as to say that the operation in Sarajevo could be a model employed in other parts of the country, as long as more UN peacekeepers are dispatched to his command.

"The logic that has been applied here and the processes that have been agreed by the two elements involved are certainly applicable elsewhere," declared General Rose.

He did not say where that might be, but there is no shortage of candidate sites, from Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia, cut off by Bosnian Serbs, to the ancient Herzegovina city of Mostar. There, Bosnian Croats, backed by Croatian regulars, have enforced a brutal siege that in the first nine days of February alone killed 37 people.

The larger notion of waving the big stick — and making it clear it will be used — does offer compelling possibilities. In Mostar, for example, the Croats would be highly susceptible to threats of retaliation by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, were it to ever come to

NEWS ANALYSIS

that, since Zagreb is greatly dependent on Western support and approval.

But even if the UN and NATO manage to enforce the Serbian withdrawal without dropping a single bomb, UN strategists in Zagreb and elsewhere caution that it is premature to conclude they have discovered some magic formula. The lessons of Sarajevo, they say, may not apply as well in other parts of the country, as a result of differences in everything from terrain to local grievances.

"Given the frustrations we have endured until now in dealing with the situation in the former Yugoslavia," a senior UN official said in Zagreb on Sunday, "it would be foolish not to take a look at what we appear to have accomplished in Sarajevo, to see how we can apply it elsewhere."

"But we have to be realistic. Each situation is different, and what worked in Sarajevo will not necessarily work in central Bosnia."

More important, there is widespread agreement that it is much too early to measure the long-term consequences of the Sarajevo operation, particularly since the threat of NATO strikes is still in the air. The siege of the Bosnian capital may have been broken, and the killing stopped for now, but no one is willing yet to say what effect it will have on the larger conflict.

Bosnian Muslims, in particular, are wary, and worry that using UN peacekeepers — especially Russian troops — to freeze the Serbian guns around the Bosnian capital has only increased the likelihood that the city will be partitioned, thus serving a long-held Serbian ambition.

One has only to look to the situation inside Croatia, they say, where UN operations to secure the peace in areas seized by Belgrade-backed ethnic Serbs during the fighting in 1991 have resulted in a de facto partition of Croatia: Serbian rebels behind UN lines now control over

30 percent of Croatian territory, keeping the Zagreb government out.

Moreover, breaking the siege of Sarajevo raises an even more troubling question: Are both sides there now free to use their weapons elsewhere? Although they have lost some of their guns to UN control, Bosnian Serbs can now redeploy the rest to other areas, perhaps for another offensive later this year, once the international furor over Sarajevo ebbs.

Charles Dick, an analyst with the Center for Conflict Studies in London, said he expected to see the Serbs concentrate their forces around Muslim pockets in eastern Bosnia, including Srebrenica, Gorzde and Zepa, where they want to consolidate territory.

The Muslims, too, may want to reinforce other fronts, perhaps in parts of central Bosnia, where the Bosnian Army has been fighting Croats.

Despite these fears, however, some diplomats believe the combination of events and circumstances in Sarajevo has brought international policy to a kind of watershed. Buoyed by Moscow's dramatic entrance onto the stage last week, when Russian troops were offered as an incentive to persuade the Serbs to back down, both Vitali I. Churkin, the Russian special envoy, and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev have urged that multinational talks be convened immediately, to capitalize on the momentum generated by the new situation created in Sarajevo.

But success so far in breaking the siege of Sarajevo suggests that the United Nations may decide more may be gained by a step-by-step approach, cleaving off specific problems, like Mostar or Srebrenica, to clear the way toward a later comprehensive settlement.

Charles E. Redman, the American special envoy to the former Yugoslavia, was in Germany over the weekend, nudging Croats and Muslims to come to terms in central and western Bosnia.

He declared flatly Saturday that the chance for peace between Croats and Muslims in Bosnia had been increased by what has happened around Sarajevo.

"I do believe," he said, "that what has been happening with regard to Sarajevo has to encourage everybody in the process to think seriously about a solution and to realize there is help from the outside world."



Crowds greeting Russian troops Sunday as they passed through Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on their way to join UN forces in Sarajevo.

BOSNIA: Threat of Air Strikes Appears to Diminish

Continued from Page 1

Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind of Britain said of Serbian efforts to pull back the big guns that have bombarded Sarajevo, "But the advice we have received is that it will not be possible to come to a conclusive judgment until midnight has passed. It must be for those on the ground to advise as soon as physically possible after midnight whether compliance has occurred or not occurred."

By midnight, he meant midnight GMT, which is 1 A.M. Monday in Sarajevo.

As the American and NATO ministers held their talks in Aviano, some of the 40 U.S. combat planes that would attack targets around Sarajevo roared off from Aviano to patrol Bosnia skies as part of long-running operations to prevent unauthorized intrusions into Bosnian airspace and to support UN forces on the ground there if they are asked to do so.

Hundreds of Italians switched from their Sunday afternoon stroll to gather at the end of the runway with children and binoculars and watch the dull-gray American planes slice into overcast skies, heading for Bosnia. The growl of

jet engines echoed far into the night as the deadline approached.

For F-16 pilots, Sarajevo is a 30-minute run from here, but the warplanes at Aviano are only one part of a much larger force of some 170 American, British, Dutch, French and Turkish airplanes at bases in Italy and on carriers in the Adriatic.

Italy has offered the use of its bases, but not combat planes to bomb the former Yugoslavia if air strikes are ordered. Turkish pilots would patrol the skies over Bosnia but would not participate in strikes.

By the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's account, UN officials and commanders with peacekeeping troops on the ground must first reach an assessment of whether Bosnian Serbs have complied with the ultimatum and then decide whether to request NATO strikes against artillery that has not been moved or disabled. Just hours before the deadline expired, the NATO ministers here declined to give a definitive assessment of the Bosnian Serbs' compliance with their demands.

Mr. Perry, however, said UN forces on the ground had reported

that they could visit all of the Serbian gun positions in the exclusion zone around Sarajevo, and added that it would be regarded as "full compliance" if artillery pieces that could not be moved were disabled and placed under UN guard.

The seeming hesitancy of the NATO ministers as the deadline approached for what could be the alliance's first-ever combat mission also reflected concerns about the ability of American and other planes to carry out strikes in the bad weather that has dogged Bosnia for weeks.

In recent days, American pilots based at Aviano have said that low clouds and snow could hamper their missions, despite the advanced technology of the F-16, F-18, F-15E and A-10 planes stationed at the base.

Mr. Perry said bad weather constituted a "significant handicap" for aircraft seeking to identify and lock onto targets in the heavily wooded and snowbound Bosnian terrain.

"Weather could be a hindrance to air operations, but it will not stop them completely," he said.

Bosnian Serbs Give Russians Warm Welcome

Agence France-Presse

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Several hundred Bosnian Serbs cheered Sunday as Russian soldiers drove through Pale heading for the front lines near Sarajevo, where it is hoped here that their presence will deter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from launching air strikes.

Initial units from among the 400-strong Russian paratrooper force, which is to join United Nations forces around Sarajevo, were given a boisterous welcome by the inhabitants of this self-proclaimed Bosnian capital, 30 kilometers (15 miles) from Sarajevo.

From Pale, the Russian contingent was to travel to Lukavica, the main Serbian-held barracks, on the outskirts of Sarajevo. Earlier Sunday, an advance party of Russian officers met with UN Protection Force officials to work out the deployment of the Russian troops.

The Russians' convoy of about 100 trucks transporting troops and military equipment extended for several kilometers.

MOOD: Price of Peace

Continued from Page 1

the high point of the city's existence. "Yes! Yes! Go! Go!" the men, a mixture of ethnic nationalities, shouted. Then she fell, and the men slapped the bar and groaned in disappointment.

"That's the way it used to be here," said Ania Tomić, a doctor at Kosevo Hospital, which patches up the wounded and sorts out the dead when the mortar shells fall. The daughter of a Croatian father and a Montenegrin woman now married to a Serb who is serving with the Muslim-led Bosnian government army, she sat around the table with her friends, two Muslims. "I want to cry."

At Oslobodjenje, the daily newspaper that has stubbornly kept publishing from the basement of its bombed-out building near the front line, reporters were huddled around a wood-burning stove, chain-smoking grumbling that they were not allowed into the press pools the United Nations was organizing. And they were wondering, like many people in Sarajevo, if the evolving peace plan meant that, finally, their city was to be divided with something like the so-called green lines that cut across Cyprus or Beirut.

"They will probably create lines of division of the city," said Rasim Cerimagic, the political editor. "It will be a new status quo, and it will last for years."

Like others in Sarajevo, he pointed out that simply silencing the guns last week did not end the siege. The city is still surrounded, its roadways cut off, water and electricity flimsy, most of its normal life throttled.

"Sarajevo remains a closed city," he said. "For us, all that the ultimatum means is that there won't be 20 people killed in a day. We will get only two or three from snipers. Our death penalty has been replaced by a life sentence."

A high government official, slumped tiredly in his office late last week after days of shuttle consultations by United Nations officials and diplomats, agreed that a partition of the Sarajevo area now seemed inevitable. He also worried that the withdrawal of the heavy weapons would only mean more brutal fighting elsewhere in Bosnia.

The neighborhood coffee shops, the newspaper, the hospital and countless other institutions the people have built have done far more than the sometimes bumbling government to keep the city alive, by grittingly clinging to its tradition of urbanity.

Final Decision Rests With UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AVIANO, Italy — NATO and the United Nations have established a joint chain of command to decide whether to launch air strikes in Bosnia, but the order for the first attack rests with the UN.

Yasushi Akashi, representative of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, would decide whether Bosnian Serbs have complied with NATO's ultimatum to take heavy arms from around Sarajevo.

Mr. Akashi would then relay his decision to Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda of the United States, commander of NATO's southern forces. In case of noncompliance, Admiral Boorda would give the command for air attacks to start.

(Reuters, AP)



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A Russian 'Contribution'

Relief for Sarajevo?

With luck, Bosnia's Serbs would have pulled out or yielded their siege guns around Sarajevo by the time the United Nations ultimatum came due Sunday night. That desirable result was perhaps more likely to happen after President Bill Clinton's renewal of his pledge on Saturday to send American planes in NATO on an enforcement mission if the Serbs do not fully comply. He is determined, and for good reason, to try to restore at least some part of the credibility that NATO and the United States with it have lost to their dithering over the 22-month-old Bosnia war.

Mr. Clinton gave Moscow credit for making a "very important contribution" with its initiative to dispatch Russian peacekeeping troops to Bosnia — under a UN flag. The action is immediately important in helping the Serbs decide to bow to the UN Sarajevo ultimatum.

There remains for us an element of uncertainty and anxiety about this action, too. No one can be 100 percent certain where it will lead. Will Russia move into a more active role in the overall Bosnia government talks?

The early signs are that Russia means to become a political advocate for the Serbs, while expecting the United States to speak more for the interests of the Muslim-led Bosnian government, as Washington has been doing. That would put Russia and America in a posture of competing and cooperating at the same time.

The first question that is bound to arise is whether and how to translate a Sarajevo cease-fire, if it takes, into calm in the other, less publicized but still desperate conflicts going on elsewhere in Bosnia.

The second pressing question for the United States is to define the terms of a political settlement in Bosnia that are meant to be served by American military action. This will require a difficult process of consultation between the United States and Bosnia's Muslims, the party most dependent and now, with Russia's arrival on the diplomatic scene, even more dependent on Washington.

On Saturday the president cited a long and useful list of American geopolitical and humanitarian "interests" that, he said, justify participation in Sarajevo air strikes. He did so speaking as a commander in chief who may be asked to send American military men into combat. Yet those "interests" constitute no less compelling a reason for earlier American efforts to address the agony of Bosnia. In an answer to a question that he took after his morning talk, Mr. Clinton gave an incomplete explanation, saying that earlier there had been no "consensus" for military action. That leaves open, of course, the possibility that he could have done much more to create a consensus than he chose to do. For the moment, nonetheless, perhaps it is enough to hope that the end of the siege of Sarajevo is within sight.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Abrupt Russian Move

Russia, after days of pouring over feeling showed aside by NATO to Sarajevo, has dramatically and unilaterally rewritten the script by sending a deal with Bosnian Serbs and moving Russian troops into place around the besieged Bosnian capital. Taken by surprise, Washington had little immediate choice but to accept Moscow's fait accompli. But it must not back off from its own principles and policies merely to let Boris Yeltsin please Russian nationalists who want to shift Moscow's policy in the Balkans toward a more partisan and confrontational path.

Acting independently of America and other Western powers, Moscow worked out its own arrangement on Thursday with Bosnian Serb leaders. It provides for withdrawal of Serbian artillery from the Sarajevo area in exchange for the deployment of Russian troops there under a United Nations flag. Russia's abrupt move could work out well for everyone if it simply represents a face-saving way for the Serbs to pull back their big guns. Besides saving Sarajevo lives, that would spare NATO from having to follow through on a risky bombing campaign, and would ease the growing pressure on Moscow from Russian nationalists.

But, unsettlingly, Russia insists that its deal "begates" the Feb. 19 NATO ultimatum, which threatened air strikes unless Serbian artillery around Sarajevo was either pulled back or placed under UN control. Moscow also wants Sarajevo placed under direct UN administration. But that would woundly erode the authority of the Bosnian government, effectively putting it out of business.

President Bill Clinton and other NATO leaders must make three things clear at once:

Olympics Deserve Better

They call it "CBS Morning News," so it seemed fair to think that it was a news show. But while Dan Jansen, the American speed skater, made the climactic race of his career Friday morning, viewers were treated to a co-anchor Paula Zahn's riveting observation that her husband was in town and in Lillehammer was like "winter camp."

The weather person stumbled through what looked to be a pile of giant Lincoln Logs and commented on his propensity for being hit by the rear ends of animals. There was also — believe us — a shot of snow boiling.

Ms. Zahn's partner Harry Smith then advised that all who wanted to be even more protected from the news on the nearby ice rink where Mr. Jansen was skating should turn down the sound. It was Mr. Smith's long-winded way of saying, "Let's go to the videotape" — later, when the advertising department says it is all right.

No one begrudges CBS its money. But you would think it saved enough on John Madden's salary to let us in on the most interesting moment of the Olympic week.

The network cannot plead lack of gear or zeal. One thing we have learned this past week is that everyone involved in American broadcasting can send cameras across the tundra and pack ice just to get a shot of Tonya Harding lacing her skates. There was, in fact, something especially galling about seeing endless shots of Miss Harding and Nancy Kerrigan ignoring each other while Dan Jansen set a new world record. Mr. Jansen has long been the world's fastest and most star-crossed skater. In seven races in four Olympics he had failed to win a single medal, most recently on Monday. The 1,000-meter on Friday was his last chance. Finally, he won gold.

A network spokesman says it was a "judgment call." The network has to satisfy two audiences, he said — morning viewers who

want things when they happen, and nighttime viewers who want the suspense of not knowing. Also, the competition was still in progress when the news show ended. Mr. Jansen had taken his turn, but others had not.

By this logic, no championship prize fight could be broadcast unless there was time for the entire undercard. Note to network spokesmen: When you are defending a financial decision, have the grace to say you did it for the ratings and the money.

In fact, "CBS Morning News" telecast a number of other events as they happened during the week. For example, it showed Mr. Jansen Monday morning when he slipped on the final turn and added another grim notch to his stick of Olympic failures.

Next time around, the International Olympic Committee should examine how it awards exclusive television rights. They should not be rights to black out the ows in favor of reports that one of the producers is celebrating a 10th wedding anniversary at "winter camp."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Russia's Entry Is Welcome

The larger objective should be a partition agreement for the whole country that permits a viable Muslim state with access to the sea. Strictly European efforts to bring this about have been unavailing. It will take old-fashioned, arm's-length cooperation between the United States and Russia to achieve a real peace and to keep turmoil from spreading in the Balkans. That should be the lesson Washington learns from Moscow's dramatic entry into the Bosnian crisis. Russia's intervention was welcome and helpful.

— The Baltimore Sun.



Trying a Strategy of Failure on Trade With Japan

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The only good trade agreement with Japan is no trade agreement with Japan — that is the sentiment held by a large chunk of the American electorate. Up to a point, President Bill Clinton and his tough-minded trade negotiator, Mickey Kantor, seem to feel the same way.

Despite the beating that they are taking in much of the American press for their to-the-brink tactics, the president and his special trade representative may be playing a winning hand with Japan.

Their approach to a trade pact with Tokyo resembles Ronald Reagan's first-term approach to arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan was not interested in

warhead totals and throw weight. He wanted a fundamental change in Soviet behavior. Without that change, he said repeatedly, arms control was just a game. Even when the turn came in U.S.-Soviet relations under Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan kept repeating, "Trust but verify."

Arms control was as big a political liability to 1980 as trade agreements with Japan are today. Mr. Reagan could safely raise the negotiating bar beyond Moscow's ability to jump. Politically, no agreement with Moscow was better than a controversial agreement with Moscow.

Aided by luck, timing and Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan got the change in behavior. It is a good omen for Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kantor in their brinkmanship with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. Tokyo's fragile coalition government has already responded to the openly declared "failure" of the Clinton-Hosokawa talks in Washington this month by promising to open Japanese markets more widely to foreign goods.

At the Washington Post the other day, Mr. Kantor, speaking with almost ideological fervor, challenged a reporter who said that the administration's hard-nosedness puts Mr. Hosokawa's government in danger. Mr. Hosokawa's position on trade, not Mr. Clinton's, brought danger of collapse in Tokyo, Mr. Kantor said disingenuously.

What a change. A senior U.S. official admits that Washington will sit on the sidelines and let a Japanese government endanger itself.

Mr. Kantor argued that Japan is not mature enough to face strong U.S. pressure. He said, "I took his position, even if I did not get the sense that the administration has really thought through the long-term conse-

quences of policies that make Japan more independent and assertive on the world scene.

The conversation at The Post was largely a dialogue of the deaf, with reporters challenging Mr. Kantor on details of Japanese-U.S. trade and Mr. Kantor responding that the real problem was the long-term pattern of behavior of the Japanese. He clearly suggested that Tokyo is cheating on the "great majority" of 33 existing U.S.-Japanese trade agreements. Why, he implied, sign another one unless it is ironclad and in America's favor?

This was Mr. Reagan talking about the Soviets, circa 1984. Mr. Kantor made the parallel explicit, saying that this philosophy with the Japanese is "Trust but verify."

He insisted that there has to be a "speedometer" in the form of a "framework agreement" to measure progress in reducing Japan's massive trade surplus with the world. Between his lines, I heard from Mr. Kantor a sense of a strategy in going

to the brink that the administration has been careful not to disclose fully to the public. Instead of accepting Mr. Hosokawa's political weakness as a reason not to push on trade, Clinton & Co. see it as an opportunity to force Mr. Hosokawa to run in Japan's powerful bureaucracy and change its restrictive behavior on trade.

This White House feels that it has little to lose politically in pursuing what I would call "a strategy of failure" on trade with Japan. Mr. Clinton and his chief of staff, Thomas McLarty, have been deeply influenced by the polling and analysis of Daniel Yankelovich, president of the Public Agenda Foundation, who wrote during the 1992 campaign:

"The public is persuaded... that the American-Japanese relationship is zero-sum, with Japan the winner and the United States the loser... The only vision of future American-Japanese relations acceptable to the public is one that creates a new pat-

tern of competition and cooperation." Polls during the campaign showed that Americans in large numbers believe that the United States always loses to signing trade agreements with foreign countries, irrespective of actual results. Changing that perception is one of government's major tasks.

That is in part what Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kantor are embarked upon in the confrontation with Japan. They take clear risks. Mr. Hosokawa could fall. U.S. consumer demand for Japanese products and the deflationary impact of Japanese imports rob America of leverage if a real trade war erupts. Japan may come up with a deal that ultimately looks good but does little to reduce Tokyo's trade surpluses.

But President Clinton has a shot at a major triumph if things break his way. He is out to change U.S.-Japanese psychology as much as statistics. And even if there is no agreement, having squeezed Japan without provoking disaster would serve him well at the polls in 1996.

The Washington Post.

Remarkable and Enduring Partnership

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The prospect of a long, bitter trade war was once an occasion to reconsider the entire relationship. Amid charges and counter-charges over closed markets and state-industry collusion, the accomplishments and the failings of the past risk being forgotten.

To concentrate on Motorola's legitimate complaints about curbs on telecommunications access to Japan is to ignore the wider issues of a remarkable and enduring partnership between the two largest national economies in the world.

If history is any guide, the differences between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will eventually be contained. Neither side is likely to act in a way that could demolish what has been the foundation stone of stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region since the early 1950s.

Selective sanctions are probable. Yet, paradoxically, this should lead both sides back to the negotiating table. Once the hawks have had their day, moderates will be able to suggest face-saving measures.

Of course, American politicians are seizing on the record trade deficit of \$60 billion with Japan to argue that the only way to get action from Tokyo is to deploy the big stick. But

economists warn that bilateral balances are not the heart of the matter. The United States is in an assertive mood on the trade front and pressures may soon be applied against other trading partners that have substantial surpluses and protect industries against imports.

No government has clean hands in a highly competitive global marketplace, and Japan is certainly guilty in certain areas. Yet ties between Washington and Tokyo ought to be sufficiently mature to handle such economic and financial squabbles without putting the wider relationship at risk.

Unfortunately, the present sound and fury tend to obscure the record of the past. There have been a succession of U.S.-Japanese trade issues since the early 1970s. There is no reason to assume that the present fight over autos and insurance will be the final round of the trade bout. Nonetheless, it is worth remembering that lengthy talks did eventually pay off for the United States in opening the door to the Japanese beef, citrus and rice markets.

It is significant that both President Clinton and Prime Minister Hosokawa are taking care to avoid any

linkage between the economic dispute and shared political and security concerns. Their statements after the failed economic summit last week stressed common interests ranging from the future stability of Northeast Asia to environmental and aid projects.

Neither side wants a repetition of the early phase of the U.S.-Japanese relationship when differences in 1960 over American basing arrangements and Japanese rearmament came closer to destroying ties than any of the later trade disputes.

Present problems pall against the 1960 security crisis and later trade frictions. Certainly American critics are right to point out that in the post-Cold War era there must be a new basis for the U.S.-Japanese relationship. But it ought to be constructed on proper knowledge of what went right for two generations.

A more equal alliance requires that Japan act responsibly and that the United States treat its Pacific partner with more respect. After the shouting is over, it will be vital to get back to basics and bone up on history.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, is author of "U.S.-Japan Alliance Diplomacy, 1945-1990." He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

The West Should Back Values, Not Personalities

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The handling of the Sarajevo bombing ultimatum by the United States and the other Western powers has reflected two fallacies in the Western approach to Russia and the ex-Communist world since 1989. Those two fallacies might be called the Affective and the Omnipotent.

The first causes the West to identify its interests with individual Russian leaders, according to the latter's willingness to follow current Western ideas of how Russia should reform itself. This leads the West to shape its policies on other matters — such as how to deal with Serbia — according to how this is perceived as affecting the fortunes of those leaders.

In dealing with Yugoslavia, the Western governments have repeatedly been constrained in what they did by concern for what their action might do to Boris Yeltsin's domestic political standing, possibly promoting his nationalist rivals and feeding pan-Slavic tendencies. The objective realities of the international situation to which Russia and the other ex-Communist countries find themselves, and of the international structure in which they have to construct their future, has been neglected.

The second fallacy is that of Western Omnipotence. We believe we alone understand world problems. The ideas currently in fashion in Western circles are presented as truths of general validity and application. Other countries not only should adopt them but will be constrained by reality to do so. Never mind that our ideas change from one decade to the next.

This fallacy unhappily provides the orienting principle of the Clinton administration's foreign policy, as this has been described by the administration's National Security Council director as: "by the State Department's policy, spokespeople."

They say that Western-style democracy and market economies are prevailing everywhere in the world because of their self-evident truth and efficacy. American policy need merely attach itself to this general trend in order to emerge, in a better world, as the triumphant sponsor of the values that have made this new world.

This is a kind of ersatz dialectical materialism, a naive and sentimental imitation of Marx's belief in the "in-

The leaders and people of the region need to see democratic values firmly and predictably defended by the West.

evitable" march of history toward universal communism. Events in Russia, and in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, have, of course, demonstrated no such inevitable movement toward liberal society.

Quite the contrary. The reform leaders of the ex-Communist world need a firm and civilized structure of international security in their region, one that rewards respect for peaceful and democratic standards of conduct and provides punishments for not observing those standards.

That supposedly is what NATO was to offer Eastern Europe, together with the eastward extension of the European Union and other European institutions, and the incorporation of Russia into the economic as well as political institutions of international cooperation. But little of this has happened.

The leaders and people of the region need evidence that a structure of political values is at the foundation of the prosperity, and political and social success, of Western Europe, the United States and the other democracies, and that this structure is one to which they can attach themselves, to enjoy its benefits and its security.

They need to see democratic values firmly and predictably defended by the West. Only that can convince them not only that these are worthwhile values but that they will win out. Exactly the opposite has been demonstrated in the Yugoslav case.

They have to be persuaded that more is to be gained by joining this system than by an anarchical pursuit of national or ethnic advantage and individual national aggrandizement. Serbia's successful aggression has been teaching the latter lesson.

And Serbia's standard of conduct risks becoming the norm, not only for the countries of Eastern Europe and the ex-U.S.S.R., but even for some governments in or on the fringes of NATO and the European Union, which perceive the security and political gains of the past half-century being lost and the West's authority undermined by its acquiescence in aggression, and aggression's gains.

Order will be re-established today, if it is re-established, not by intervention in the internal political and reform processes of Russia and the other ex-Communist countries, or by personal persuasion or personal diplomacy, but by creating or strengthening international institutions that provide order, predictability, security and the defense of democratic values.

This is the only thing that can help now to Yugoslavia. It is what Russia needs, together with the oth-

er former member nations of the U.S.S.R., and also Hungary, with its external minorities, and Romania and Slovakia, and Greece and Macedonia, and others.

Unless a climate of international security and peaceful political conduct is re-established in Eastern and Southeastern Europe, things could become much worse than they are now. It is necessary for the United States and the European democracies to defend their own values. If they don't, they could lose them.

International Herald Tribune.
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Let's Get The Games Into Focus

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The Winter Olympics have been mesmerizing. Forget about the low-rent Harding-Kerrigan melodrama and the embarrassing loss of media perspective on that story. The Olympics have been fabulous in spite of those distractions.

In addition to the excitement generated by the competition of young men and women approaching athletic perfection, the Olympic Games are loaded with extraordinary individual sagas — incredible human dramas, both joyous and heart-breakingly tragic.

They are far more than entertainment. Turn on the television and there is Vegard Ulvang, the Norwegian cross-country skiing champion and three-time Olympic gold medalist, struggling to compete while tormented by the mystery of what happened to his older brother.

Last October, Ketil Ulvang went jogging in the bleak and unforgiving terrain that surrounds the family's home in Kirkenes, in the northernmost reaches of Norway. He never made it home. Vegard was in Italy at the time, training for the Olympics. He returned to Kirkenes immediately to join the search for his brother, but the search party was hampered by snowstorm, and Ketil was not found.

On Feb. 11, during a press conference at the Olympics, Vegard made a tearful vow to "return in the springtime as soon as the snow is gone to try to find him."

The Olympics also gave us the inspirational example of the ferocious Norwegian speed skater Johann Koss, a national hero whose every appearance is greeted by crowds waving Norwegian flags and signs proclaiming, "Koss is the Boss!"

Mr. Koss is a premed student and the son of two doctors. A comfortable life is pretty much his for the asking, but apparently he has other things on his mind. A CBS profile showed him surrounded by children in Eritrea in East Africa. The children were orphans, victims of the war with Ethiopia. Mr. Koss was there on a humanitarian mission. He said he wanted to show the youngsters that "you are not alone in this world."

Another young man, Mr. Koss, was running while holding the hand of a blind boy in Norway. That was during the Johann Koss Games, an annual event for disabled youngsters. The little boy was in the stands and cheering wildly on Wednesday when Mr. Koss set a world record and won a gold medal in the 1,500-meter race.

The gift to viewers of the Winter Olympics is the absolutely compelling glimpse it provides of the humanity of fellow creatures around the planet. We get to watch as they strive for perfection, and we get to see how they cope with all those elements — physical, emotional and mystical — that conspire to make perfection impossible.

Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, in his book "Flow: The Psychology of Optimal Experience," writes: "The best moments usually occur when a person's body or mind is stretched to its limits in a voluntary effort to accomplish something difficult and worthwhile." That is what we are all watching at the Olympics — humanity in full flower.

The cameras may be trained on Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan but the story is elsewhere. The story is about the Bosnian team, and anchorman Greg Gumbel's accurate comment that "most of these athletes will end up in refugee camps after the Games are over." The story is about speed skater Kristin Tailbot, whose hips were sore for a while because she donated bone marrow to her brother, and about Adrian Rofis-Steinmetz, the veteran American skier who was so nervous she nearly threw up at the top of the slope before taking off and winning the gold.

And this year, especially, the story is about Danny Kennedy of the United States luge team because his story is the polar opposite of the pathetic Harding-Kerrigan case. Whereas Tonya Harding's associates attacked and attempted to maim her teammate, Mr. Kennedy was beaten by skinheads in Germany last October as he blocked the doorway of a bar to keep them from getting to his teammate, Robert Pipkin, who is black.

Mr. Kennedy's hopes for a medal ended, of course, when he crashed on the luge track last Tuesday. It doesn't matter. He's a hero, and further evidence that despite all the attention it is getting, Harding-Kerrigan is not the story of this year's Winter Olympics.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Lynch Mob Kills

NEW YORK — A disgraceful lynching took place near Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday (Feb. 18). On Saturday night a negro assaulted a white woman, injuring her so severely that she died. Soon after that outrage a posse of armed men came upon two negroes who took flight. The lynching party concluded that one of the men was the assassin, but could not decide which. "Let's hang them both and make sure of it!" someone shouted. The suggestion received general approval and the two men were hanged to a branch of a tree. It has since transpired that the two were law-abiding and of excellent character.

1919: Premier Recovers

PARIS — Though his wound was more serious than at first believed, M. Clemenceau's condition gives no cause for serious apprehension. All Paris, and indeed, all the civilized

world, waited with keen anxiety yesterday (Feb. 20) for the first bulletin to announce how the French Premier was progressing. An official bulletin issued at six o'clock in the evening said: "M. Clemenceau's very satisfactory condition has further improved."

1944: Truk Badly Hit

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR — [From our New York edition:] The United States Pacific Fleet has sunk nineteen Japanese ships, destroyed 201 enemy planes and wrought other heavy damage at the Japanese island bastion of Truk in "partial settlement" for Pearl Harbor. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander in chief, lifted today (Feb. 20) the five-day silence cloaking the attack on Japan's own "Pearl Harbor," and disclosed in a communique that the great thrust was carried out as a cost of one ship damaged and seventeen planes lost.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1897
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Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Fax: Circulation, 46 37 06 51; Advertising, 46 37 52 12.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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Made-in-U.S. Rice Buries Japanese Myth

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — As the first-ever shipment of California rice was going on sale in Tokyo this month, 50 people lined up outside one Satya supermarket here before the doors opened. The store's entire load of 500 pounds, an amount that would normally take three days to sell, was gone in two and a half hours.

Maybe it was just curiosity. Maybe it was the price — half that of high-grade Japanese rice. Maybe it was the shortage of domestic rice, which is why the foreign stuff is being allowed in.

In any event, it was the shattering of another myth about the Japanese consumer. Who said the Japanese would never eat foreign rice? With the United States and Japan on the brink of a trade war, one question is this: On whose side are the Japanese consumers?

Are they clamoring for imported products, which would make them a natural ally of the United States? Or do they have a predisposition to buy Japanese, representing just another hard-to-penetrate layer of Japan Inc.?

The United States, in this and previous trade battles, has pon-

trayed itself as the champion of Japan's downtrodden consumers, who would see greater variety and lower prices if only imports could surmount various trade barriers.

Japan tends to argue that the market is open and that if foreign products do not sell well, it is because vendors are not doing enough to meet the exacting standards of Japanese consumers.

Perhaps the Japanese have a point. In some ways Japanese con-

NEWS ANALYSIS

sumers do differ from Americans. But there is also evidence to support President Bill Clinton's assumption that the Japanese consumer can be courted. For one thing, recession has made that consumer a more price-conscious comparative shopper.

True, Japanese consumers have not poured out in support of recent U.S. demands for greater access to Japan's automobile, telecommunications or insurance markets.

But that is because an organized consumer movement barely exists in Japan, and the consumer groups that do exist often seem to be closely aligned with certain businesses.

Many consumer groups, for instance, opposed the opening of Japan's rice market with the argument that foreign rice would be tainted by chemicals. A few years ago, such groups also joined with small shopkeepers to oppose easing restrictions on large stores like Toys "R" Us, even though these large stores usually offer lower prices than Japan's mom-and-pop shops.

But if consumers don't speak with their voices, they do with their wallets. And many foreign products, from Levi's jeans to Australian beef and French skis, are being snapped up.

Take the Big Mac. McDonald's is the largest restaurant chain in Japan. Or the Macintosh. Last year, Apple Computer's sales in Japan grew 75 percent, making it the second largest vendor of personal computers behind NEC, the Japanese giant.

"There's never been any evidence that consumers rejected a product because it is foreign," said George Fields, who has been a market researcher in Japan for 27 years.

If there is any reason for the failure of more products to sell in Japan, he said, it is that the distribution system can block foreign products or raise their prices excessively. Indeed, others say, being foreign, especially for luxury products, is a plus.

Foreign products are becoming even more acceptable because of the rise of the yen, which makes imports less expensive. The latest issue of *Nikkei Trendy*, a magazine about consumer life styles, features a 40-page cover story on the theme "Beat the Japanese Market."

The recession is also helping shatter other myths about Japanese consumers. A few years ago, for instance, it was the gospel that Japanese consumers cared only about quality and service, not price. Lowering a price often made the product less attractive.

But consumers are now shunning

high-priced department stores, with their legions of obsequious sales clerks, in favor of discount stores, which are spreading. Mail order is also on the rise.

Still, Japanese consumers are far from identical to American or European consumers, particularly in their emphasis on quality.

It is not enough in Japan for a product to work. It must be perfect down to the paint job and packaging. This is a country, after all, in which farmers hang weights on budding cucumbers so that they will grow straight instead of curved.

Apple, for instance, quickly learned that what was acceptable in the United States would not pass muster in Japan. "We had complaints from resellers because the manuals were upside down in the box," recalled Ian Diery, executive vice president.

Jiro Yanase, whose company is the Japanese distributor of General Motors cars, likes to recall the time, about a decade ago, when he invited the head of quality control at General Motors to the pier in Yokohama, where Mr. Yanase had lined up 20 GM cars fresh off the boat and 20 of his customers.

All the customers said they would not buy any of the cars, generally because the paint was slightly scratched. "But what does that have to do with the engine?" the puzzled quality control man asked.



SORRY, COME BACK LATER — After his party defeated the Malaysian ruling party in Sabah state elections, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, right, went to the state governor's palace Sunday to be sworn in. But he was told Governor Said Keruak was indisposed, delaying the ceremony. His Parti Bersatu Sabah won narrowly over Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's National Front.

Inspections Pact Still a Secret to North Koreans

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Almost a week after agreeing to accept international nuclear inspections, North Korea is still keeping the news a secret from its people.

Nevertheless, South Korean officials say the North probably will stick to its agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency on nuclear inspections.

North Korean press organizations have yet to report on the country's announcement Wednesday that it would allow the Vienna-based atomic agency, a UN nuclear watchdog, to inspect its seven declared nuclear facilities.

Adding to concern, as of Sunday the Pyongyang government had yet to issue visas for the agency inspectors, South Korea's Yonhap news agency said in a dispatch from Vienna.

But Foreign Minister Han Sang-joo, returning to Seoul on Saturday from Washington, said there was no reason to believe that the North would back down on inspections. He speculated that the North might delay the visas until it received a firm U.S. promise that high-level talks on improving U.S.-North Korean ties would be held.

German Rights Groups Move to Stop Benetton

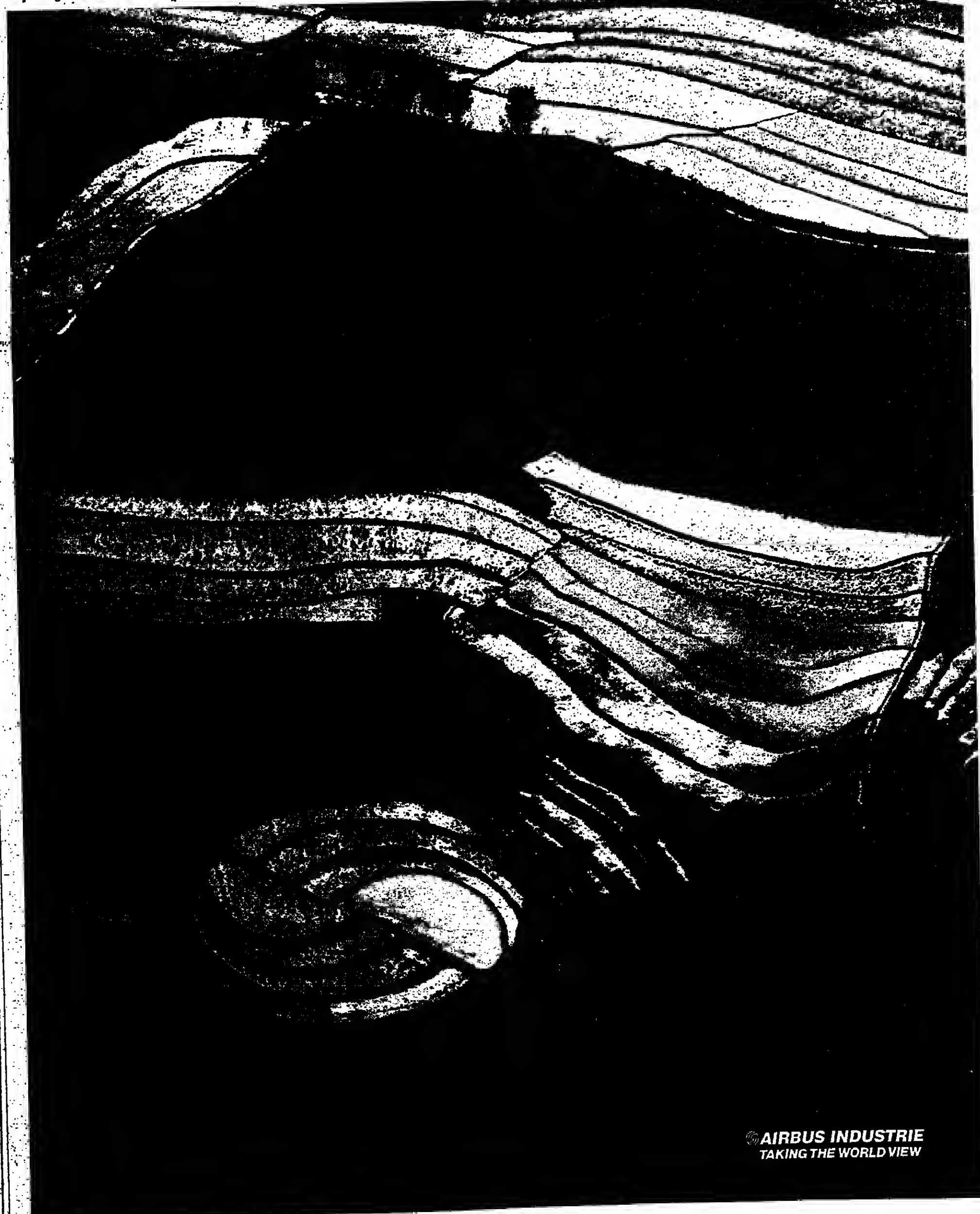
Reuters

BONN — German human-rights groups took legal action on Sunday against the Italian clothing company Benetton for using a picture of a blood-drenched corpse of a soldier killed in Bosnia as a fashion advertisement.

The groups, the Society for Threatened People and the Center for Exposing War Crimes, said they had asked the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe to investigate whether Benetton violated international law by exploiting the Bosnian war. The image of a bloodied T-shirt with a bullet hole and camouflage combat pants is being used by Benetton in a \$15 million campaign in newspapers and on billboards in 110 countries.

The airlines of the Far East now view us as part of the landscape.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the ability of our constantly evolving family of Airbus aircraft to meet all market needs has attracted over 30 operators, including most of the major flag carriers. Our standards of comfort and operating efficiency will continue to satisfy the exacting demands of this important growth market.



AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
TAKING THE WORLD VIEW



Winners of the 1994 Valentine Classified Message Contest



AN AUSPICIOUS DAY IN RENO, at the bar and playing cards, true love born in that casino, please, tick, to my Valentine's!

First Prize
\$600
S. Waldmann
Munich, Germany

ANDREW ten years down a cobbled lane, two kids and much less of your brown mazer, I'll still love you when you are old and our story can then be told YVVA.

Second Prize
\$300
Yvva Mafeld
Oham, Belgium

TOWN FROM THE VINE aging wine into elements molten, 2 hearts entwined can radiate in passionate St Valentine, Godonette the Klein.

Third Prize
\$120
Elissa Sireuil
Rueil-Malmaison, France

Honorable mentions:

Jens Alers, Hong Kong

P. Arnd, Austria

Diane Arfonstein, Belgium

Michel Massourakis, Greece

who will receive an IHT book.

Congratulations!

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State	Year	City	Pop.	Pop. 1980	Pop. 1990	Pop. 2000	Pop. 2010	Pop. 2020	Pop. 2030	Pop. 2040	Pop. 2050	Pop. 2060	Pop. 2070	Pop. 2080	Pop. 2090	Pop. 2100	Pop. 2110	Pop. 2120	Pop. 2130	Pop. 2140	Pop. 2150	Pop. 2160	Pop. 2170	Pop. 2180	Pop. 2190	Pop. 2200	Pop. 2210	Pop. 2220	Pop. 2230	Pop. 2240	Pop. 2250	Pop. 2260	Pop. 2270	Pop. 2280	Pop. 2290	Pop. 2300	Pop. 2310	Pop. 2320	Pop. 2330	Pop. 2340	Pop. 2350	Pop. 2360	Pop. 2370	Pop. 2380	Pop. 2390	Pop. 2400	Pop. 2410	Pop. 2420	Pop. 2430	Pop. 2440	Pop. 2450	Pop. 2460	Pop. 2470	Pop. 2480	Pop. 2490	Pop. 2500	Pop. 2510	Pop. 2520	Pop. 2530	Pop. 2540	Pop. 2550	Pop. 2560	Pop. 2570	Pop. 2580	Pop. 2590	Pop. 2600	Pop. 2610	Pop. 2620	Pop. 2630	Pop. 2640	Pop. 2650	Pop. 2660	Pop. 2670	Pop. 2680	Pop. 2690	Pop. 2700	Pop. 2710	Pop. 2720	Pop. 2730	Pop. 2740	Pop. 2750	Pop. 2760	Pop. 2770	Pop. 2780	Pop. 2790	Pop. 2800	Pop. 2810	Pop. 2820	Pop. 2830	Pop. 2840	Pop. 2850	Pop. 2860	Pop. 2870	Pop. 2880	Pop. 2890	Pop. 2900	Pop. 2910	Pop. 2920	Pop. 2930	Pop. 2940	Pop. 2950	Pop. 2960	Pop. 2970	Pop. 2980	Pop. 2990	Pop. 3000	Pop. 3010	Pop. 3020	Pop. 3030	Pop. 3040	Pop. 3050	Pop. 3060	Pop. 3070	Pop. 3080	Pop. 3090	Pop. 3100	Pop. 3110	Pop. 3120	Pop. 3130	Pop. 3140	Pop. 3150	Pop. 3160	Pop. 3170	Pop. 3180	Pop. 3190	Pop. 3200	Pop. 3210	Pop. 3220	Pop. 3230	Pop. 3240	Pop. 3250	Pop. 3260	Pop. 3270	Pop. 3280	Pop. 3290	Pop. 3300	Pop. 3310	Pop. 3320	Pop. 3330	Pop. 3340	Pop. 3350	Pop. 3360	Pop. 3370	Pop. 3380	Pop. 3390	Pop. 3400	Pop. 3410	Pop. 3420	Pop. 3430	Pop. 3440	Pop. 3450	Pop. 3460	Pop. 3470	Pop. 3480	Pop. 3490	Pop. 3500	Pop. 3510	Pop. 3520	Pop. 3530	Pop. 3540	Pop. 3550	Pop. 3560	Pop. 3570	Pop. 3580	Pop. 3590	Pop. 3600	Pop. 3610	Pop. 3620	Pop. 3630	Pop. 3640	Pop. 3650	Pop. 3660	Pop. 3670	Pop. 3680	Pop. 3690	Pop. 3700	Pop. 3710	Pop. 3720	Pop. 3730	Pop. 3740	Pop. 3750	Pop. 3760	Pop. 3770	Pop. 3780	Pop. 3790	Pop. 3800	Pop. 3810	Pop. 3820	Pop. 3830	Pop. 3840	Pop. 3850	Pop. 3860	Pop. 3870	Pop. 3880	Pop. 3890	Pop. 3900	Pop. 3910	Pop. 3920	Pop. 3930	Pop. 3940	Pop. 3950	Pop. 3960	Pop. 3970	Pop. 3980	Pop. 3990	Pop. 4000	Pop. 4010	Pop. 4020	Pop. 4030	Pop. 4040	Pop. 4050	Pop. 4060	Pop. 4070	Pop. 4080	Pop. 4090	Pop. 4100	Pop. 4110	Pop. 4120	Pop. 4130	Pop. 4140	Pop. 4150	Pop. 4160	Pop. 4170	Pop. 4180	Pop. 4190	Pop. 4200	Pop. 4210	Pop. 4220	Pop. 4230	Pop. 4240	Pop. 4250	Pop. 4260	Pop. 4270	Pop. 4280	Pop. 4290	Pop. 4300	Pop. 4310	Pop. 4320	Pop. 4330	Pop. 4340	Pop. 4350	Pop. 4360	Pop. 4370	Pop. 4380	Pop. 4390	Pop. 4400	Pop. 4410	Pop. 4420	Pop. 4430	Pop. 4440	Pop. 4450	Pop. 4460	Pop. 4470	Pop. 4480	Pop. 4490	Pop. 4500	Pop. 4510	Pop. 4520	Pop. 4530	Pop. 4540	Pop. 4550	Pop. 4560	Pop. 4570	Pop. 4580	Pop. 4590	Pop. 4600	Pop. 4610	Pop. 4620	Pop. 4630	Pop. 4640	Pop. 4650	Pop. 4660	Pop. 4670	Pop. 4680	Pop. 4690	Pop. 4700	Pop. 4710	Pop. 4720	Pop. 4730	Pop. 4740	Pop. 4750	Pop. 4760	Pop. 4770	Pop. 4780	Pop. 4790	Pop. 4800	Pop. 4810	Pop. 4820	Pop. 4830	Pop. 4840	Pop. 4850	Pop. 4860	Pop. 4870	Pop. 4880	Pop. 4890	Pop. 4900	Pop. 4910	Pop. 4920	Pop. 4930	Pop. 4940	Pop. 4950	Pop. 4960	Pop. 4970	Pop. 4980	Pop. 4990	Pop. 5000	Pop. 5010	Pop. 5020	Pop. 5030	Pop. 5040	Pop. 5050	Pop. 5060	Pop. 5070	Pop. 5080	Pop. 5090	Pop. 5100	Pop. 5110	Pop. 5120	Pop. 5130	Pop. 5140	Pop. 5150	Pop. 5160	Pop. 5170	Pop. 5180	Pop. 5190	Pop. 5200	Pop. 5210	Pop. 5220	Pop. 5230	Pop. 5240	Pop. 5250	Pop. 5260	Pop. 5270	Pop. 5280	Pop. 5290	Pop. 5300	Pop. 5310	Pop. 5320	Pop. 5330	Pop. 5340	Pop. 5350	Pop. 5360	Pop. 5370	Pop. 5380	Pop. 5390	Pop. 5400	Pop. 5410	Pop. 5420	Pop. 5430	Pop. 5440	Pop. 5450	Pop. 5460	Pop. 5470	Pop. 5480	Pop. 5490	Pop. 5500	Pop. 5510	Pop. 5520	Pop. 5530	Pop. 5540	Pop. 5550	Pop. 5560	Pop. 5570	Pop. 5580	Pop. 5590	Pop. 5600	Pop. 5610	Pop. 5620	Pop. 5630	Pop. 5640	Pop. 5650	Pop. 5660	Pop. 5670	Pop. 5680	Pop. 5690	Pop. 5700	Pop. 5710	Pop. 5720	Pop. 5730	Pop. 5740	Pop. 5750	Pop. 5760	Pop. 5770	Pop. 5780	Pop. 5790	Pop. 5800	Pop. 5810	Pop. 5820	Pop. 5830	Pop. 5840	Pop. 5850	Pop. 5860	Pop. 5870	Pop. 5880	Pop. 5890	Pop. 5900	Pop. 5910	Pop. 5920	Pop. 5930	Pop. 5940	Pop. 5950	Pop. 5960	Pop. 5970	Pop. 5980	Pop. 5990	Pop. 6000	Pop. 6010	Pop. 6020	Pop. 6030	Pop. 6040	Pop. 6050	Pop. 6060	Pop. 6070	Pop. 6080	Pop. 6090	Pop. 6100	Pop. 6110	Pop. 6120	Pop. 6130	Pop. 6140	Pop. 6150	Pop. 6160	Pop. 6170	Pop. 6180	Pop. 6190	Pop. 6200	Pop. 6210	Pop. 6220	Pop. 6230	Pop. 6240	Pop. 6250	Pop. 6260	Pop. 6270	Pop. 6280	Pop. 6290	Pop. 6300	Pop. 6310	Pop. 6320	Pop. 6330	Pop. 6340	Pop. 6350	Pop. 6360	Pop. 6370	Pop. 6380	Pop. 6390	Pop. 6400	Pop. 6410	Pop. 6420	Pop. 6430	Pop. 6440	Pop. 6450	Pop. 6460	Pop. 6470	Pop. 6480	Pop. 6490	Pop. 6500	Pop. 6510	Pop. 6520	Pop. 6530	Pop. 6540	Pop. 6550	Pop. 6560	Pop. 6570	Pop. 6580	Pop. 6590	Pop. 6600	Pop. 6610	Pop. 6620	Pop. 6630	Pop. 6640	Pop. 6650	Pop. 6660	Pop. 6670	Pop. 6680	Pop. 6690	Pop. 6700	Pop. 6710	Pop. 6720	Pop. 6730	Pop. 6740	Pop. 6750	Pop. 6760	Pop. 6770	Pop. 6780	Pop. 6790	Pop. 6800	Pop. 6810	Pop. 6820	Pop. 6830	Pop. 6840	Pop. 6850	Pop. 6860	Pop. 6870	Pop. 6880	Pop. 6890	Pop. 6900	Pop. 6910	Pop. 6920	Pop. 6930	Pop. 6940	Pop. 6950	Pop. 6960	Pop. 6970	Pop. 6980	Pop. 6990	Pop. 7000	Pop. 7010	Pop. 7020	Pop. 7030	Pop. 7040	Pop. 7050	Pop. 7060	Pop. 7070	Pop. 7080	Pop. 7090	Pop. 7100	Pop. 7110	Pop. 7120	Pop. 7130	Pop. 7140	Pop. 7150	Pop. 7160	Pop. 7170	Pop. 7180	Pop. 7190	Pop. 7200	Pop. 7210	Pop. 7220	Pop. 7230	Pop. 7240	Pop. 7250	Pop. 7260	Pop. 7270	Pop. 7280	Pop. 7290	Pop. 7300	Pop. 7310	Pop. 7320	Pop. 7330	Pop. 7340	Pop. 7350	Pop. 7360	Pop. 7370	Pop. 7380	Pop. 7390	Pop. 7400	Pop. 7410	Pop. 7420	Pop. 7430	Pop. 7440	Pop. 7450	Pop. 7460	Pop. 7470	Pop. 7480	Pop. 7490	Pop. 7500	Pop. 7510	Pop. 7520	Pop. 7530	Pop. 7540	Pop. 7550	Pop. 7560	Pop. 7570	Pop. 7580	Pop. 7590	Pop. 7600	Pop. 7610	Pop. 7620	Pop. 7630	Pop. 7640	Pop. 7650	Pop. 7660	Pop. 7670	Pop. 7680	Pop. 7690	Pop. 7700	Pop. 7710	Pop. 7720	Pop. 7730	Pop. 7740	Pop. 7750	Pop. 7760	Pop. 7770	Pop. 7780	Pop. 7790	Pop. 7800	Pop. 7810	Pop. 7820	Pop. 7830	Pop. 7840	Pop. 7850	Pop. 7860	Pop. 7870	Pop. 7880	Pop. 7890	Pop. 7900	Pop. 7910	Pop. 7920	Pop. 7930	Pop. 7940	Pop. 7950	Pop. 7960	Pop. 7970	Pop. 7980	Pop. 7990	Pop. 8000	Pop. 8010	Pop. 8020	Pop. 8030	Pop. 8040	Pop. 8050	Pop. 8060	Pop. 8070	Pop. 8080	Pop. 8090	Pop. 8100	Pop. 8110	Pop. 8120	Pop. 8130	Pop. 8140	Pop. 8150	Pop. 8160	Pop. 8170	Pop. 8180	Pop. 8190	Pop. 8200	Pop. 8210	Pop. 8220	Pop. 8230	Pop. 8240	Pop. 8250	Pop. 8260	Pop. 8270	Pop. 8280	Pop. 8290	Pop. 8300	Pop. 8310	Pop. 8320	Pop. 8330	Pop. 8340	Pop. 8350	Pop. 8360	Pop. 8370	Pop. 8380	Pop. 8390	Pop. 8400	Pop. 8410	Pop. 8420	Pop. 8430	Pop. 8440	Pop. 8450	Pop. 8460	Pop. 8470	Pop. 8480	Pop. 8490	Pop. 8500	Pop. 8510	Pop. 8520	Pop. 8530	Pop. 8540	Pop. 8550	Pop. 8560	Pop. 8570	Pop. 8580	Pop. 8590	Pop. 8600	Pop. 8610	Pop. 8620	Pop. 8630	Pop. 8640	Pop. 8650	Pop. 8660	Pop. 8670	Pop. 8680	Pop. 8690	Pop. 8700	Pop. 8710	Pop. 8720	Pop. 8730	Pop. 8740	Pop. 8750	Pop. 8760	Pop. 8770	Pop. 8780	Pop. 8790	Pop. 8800	Pop. 8810	Pop. 8820	Pop. 8830	Pop. 8840	Pop. 8850	Pop. 8860	Pop. 8870	Pop. 8880	Pop. 8890	Pop. 8900	Pop. 8910	Pop. 8920	Pop. 8930	Pop. 8940	Pop. 8950	Pop. 8960	Pop. 8970	Pop. 8980	Pop. 8990	Pop. 9000	Pop. 9010	Pop. 9020	Pop. 9030	Pop. 9040	Pop. 9050	Pop. 9060	Pop. 9070	Pop. 9080	Pop. 9090	Pop. 9100	Pop. 9110	Pop. 9120	Pop. 9130	Pop. 9140	Pop. 9150	Pop. 9160	Pop. 9170	Pop. 9180	Pop. 9190	Pop. 9200	Pop. 9210	Pop. 9220	Pop. 9230	Pop. 9240	Pop. 9250	Pop. 9260	Pop. 9270	Pop. 9280	Pop. 9290	Pop. 9300	Pop. 9310	Pop. 9320	Pop. 9330	Pop. 9340	Pop. 9350	Pop. 9360	Pop. 9370	Pop. 9380	Pop. 9390	Pop. 9400	Pop. 9410	Pop. 9420	Pop. 9430	Pop. 9440	Pop. 9450	Pop. 9460	Pop. 9470	Pop. 9480	Pop. 9490	Pop. 9500	Pop. 9510	Pop. 9520	Pop. 9530	Pop. 9540	Pop. 9550	Pop. 9560	Pop. 9570	Pop. 9580	Pop. 9590	Pop. 9600	Pop. 9610	Pop. 9620	Pop. 9630	Pop. 9640	Pop. 9650	Pop. 9660	Pop. 9670	Pop. 9680	Pop. 9690	Pop. 9700	Pop. 9710	Pop. 9720	Pop. 9730	Pop. 9740	Pop. 9750	Pop. 9760	Pop. 9770	Pop. 9780	Pop. 9790	Pop. 9800	Pop. 9810	Pop. 9820	Pop. 9830	Pop. 9840	Pop. 9850	Pop. 9860	Pop. 9870	Pop. 9880	Pop. 9890	Pop. 9900	Pop. 9910	Pop. 9920	Pop. 9930	Pop. 9940	Pop. 9950	Pop. 9960	Pop. 9970	Pop. 9980	Pop. 9990	Pop. 10000
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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 18.	Sales
Stocks	Div Yld 100s High Low O'se Ch

[illegible][illegible]

Year	Stocks	Sales					Stocks	Sales				
		DV	DV	1970	1970	Low Case		DV	DV	1970	1970	Low Case
1964	American	58	215	545	436	376	1964	20	20	20	20	20
1965	American	58	215	545	436	376	1965	20	20	20	20	20
1966	American	58	215	545	436	376	1966	20	20	20	20	20
1967	American	58	215	545	436	376	1967	20	20	20	20	20
1968	American	58	215	545	436	376	1968	20	20	20	20	20
1969	American	58	215	545	436	376	1969	20	20	20	20	20
1970	American	58	215	545	436	376	1970	20	20	20	20	20
1971	American	58	215	545	436	376	1971	20	20	20	20	20
1972	American	58	215	545	436	376	1972	20	20	20	20	20
1973	American	58	215	545	436	376	1973	20	20	20	20	20
1974	American	58	215	545	436	376	1974	20	20	20	20	20
1975	American	58	215	545	436	376	1975	20	20	20	20	20
1976	American	58	215	545	436	376	1976	20	20	20	20	20
1977	American	58	215	545	436	376	1977	20	20	20	20	20
1978	American	58	215	545	436	376	1978	20	20	20	20	20
1979	American	58	215	545	436	376	1979	20	20	20	20	20
1980	American	58	215	545	436	376	1980	20	20	20	20	20
1981	American	58	215	545	436	376	1981	20	20	20	20	20
1982	American	58	215	545	436	376	1982	20	20	20	20	20
1983	American	58	215	545	436	376	1983	20	20	20	20	20
1984	American	58	215	545	436	376	1984	20	20	20	20	20
1985	American	58	215	545	436	376	1985	20	20	20	20	20
1986	American	58	215	545	436	376	1986	20	20	20	20	20
1987	American	58	215	545	436	376	1987	20	20	20	20	20
1988	American	58	215	545	436	376	1988	20	20	20	20	20
1989	American	58	215	545	436	376	1989	20	20	20	20	20
1990	American	58	215	545	436	376	1990	20	20	20	20	20
1991	American	58	215	545	436	376	1991	20	20	20	20	20
1992	American	58	215	545	436	376	1992	20	20	20	20	20
1993	American	58	215	545	436	376	1993	20	20	20	20	20
1994	American	58	215	545	436	376	1994	20	20	20	20	20
1995	American	58	215	545	436	376	1995	20	20	20	20	20
1996	American	58	215	545	436	376	1996	20	20	20	20	20
1997	American	58	215	545	436	376	1997	20	20	20	20	20
1998	American	58	215	545	436	376	1998	20	20	20	20	20
1999	American	58	215	545	436	376	1999	20	20	20	20	20
2000	American	58	215	545	436	376	2000	20	20	20	20	20

[illegible]

Year	High	Low	Close	Open
1974	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1975	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1976	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1977	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1978	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1979	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1980	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1981	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1982	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1983	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1984	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1985	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1986	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1987	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1988	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1989	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1990	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1991	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1992	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1993	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1994	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1995	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1996	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1997	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1998	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
1999	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2000	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2001	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2002	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2003	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2004	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2005	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2006	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2007	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2008	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2009	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2010	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2011	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2012	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2013	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2014	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2015	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2016	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2017	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2018	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2019	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2020	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2021	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2022	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2023	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2024	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2025	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2026	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2027	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2028	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2029	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4
2030	22 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+3/4

ON YOUR NEXT TRIP
YOU CAN DECIDE WHICH
DIRECTION TO GO IN.

Western Dinner Menu

Hors D'Oeuvres

Grilled Supreme of Chicken
Chicken breast cooked to perfection and served with...

Or

Fried Fish
served with...

Roasted Potatoes

Mashed Potatoes

and Vicky Carrots

Accompaniments

Bouillabaisse

Main Course

Bread Basket

Dessert

Eastern Dinner Menu

Hors D'Oeuvres

Main Course

Bouillabaisse

Main Course

Bread Basket

Dessert

Would you rather go East or West? We always give you a choice of hot, sumptuous lunch and dinner cuisines on our flights, no matter which of our 44 international destinations in 40 countries around the world you are visiting. Tantalisingly spicy eastern dishes. Or wholesome, hearty western food. Decisions, decisions. Our choice of hot in-flight cuisines is just another reason to look at us now.

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Pakistan International
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Continued on Page 10

By Martin Howell
Bloomberg Business News

Carl Gewirtz is ill.

By Tom Buerkle
and Alan Friedman

By Michael Richardson

See PAL, Page 11

See ASIA, Page 11

Bloomberg Business News

Mr. O'Reilly's 24.99 percent stake in Newspaper Publishing, which cost him £18.4 million on the open market, makes him the biggest single shareholder. His move

By Brandon Mitchener

See CAR, Page 11

Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed
of 280 internationally investible
stocks from 29 countries,
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News.

Week ending February 18
Daily closings
Jan. 1992 = 100.

Asia/Pacific **1992**
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Feb. 18									
Cross Rates									
	\$	DM	£	Sfr.	Lira	Yen	Scd.	Swk.	CS
American Express	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Bankers'	3.48	5.74	2.25	7.58	3.87	4.92	2.56	4.00	2.25
Prudential	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Travelers	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Western Union	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Yokohama	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
London	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Paris	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Amsterdam	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Brussels	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Frankfurt	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Hamburg	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Kyoto	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Osaka	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Shanghai	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Tientsin	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Yokohama	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
London	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Paris	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Amsterdam	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Brussels	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Frankfurt	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Hamburg	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Kyoto	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Osaka	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Shanghai	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Tientsin	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Yokohama	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
London	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Paris	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Amsterdam	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Brussels	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Frankfurt	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Hamburg	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Kyoto	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Osaka	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Shanghai	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28	2.00	1.12
Tientsin	1.79	2.89	1.12	3.79	1.93	2.45	1.28		

Erik Ipsen

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

DUBAI DUTY FREE'S FINEST SURPRISE CONTINUES...

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN THE FINEST CARS AT THE WORLD'S FINEST DUTY FREE

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For each car, tickets are priced at **Dhs 500/US \$139** and limited to 1,000 bonafide travellers either departing or transiting through the Dubai International Airport.

The draw date and winning numbers will be published, and each participant will be advised.

The cars will be shipped to the winners address free of charge.

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CONGRATULATIONS!
DUBAI DUTY FREE'S FINEST SURPRISE WINNERS

260th Winner
THOMAS MANN
(Series # 260 - Ticket # 0436)
of South Shields, England,
winner of white
Porsche 911 Carrera 2
- Tiptronic car.

261st Winner
KUTHUKAVIL A. VASU
(Series # 261 Ticket # 0281)
of Sharjah, UAE,
winner of metallic blue
BMW 850Ci car.

262nd Winner
MAKMAN RIZK
(Series # 262 - Ticket # 0132)
of Dubai, UAE,
winner of white
Ferrari 348 GTS car.

263rd Winner
REGINALD P.J. O'NEILL
(Series # 263 - Ticket # 0654)
of Suffolk, England, winner
of rosewood metallic
Mercedes Benz S 500 car.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups	Price	and week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Crédit Commercial de France	\$100	2004	1/4	100	—	Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest 5.5%, maximum 10%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50% (Golder, Feederby)
CS First Boston	\$150	2004	1/4	100	—	Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest 5.5%, Noncallable. Fees 0.50% (CS First Boston)
Krung Thai Bank	\$100	2001	1.20	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$500,000 (Chemical Bank)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz	\$500	1998	1/16	99.89	—	Below 6-month Libor, Noncallable. Fees 0.125% (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
IKB	DM 500	1999	1/16	99.70	—	Interest will be 3-month Libor, Noncallable. Fees 0.30% (Commerzbank)
Credito Italiano	€ 200,000	1999	1/4	100.04	—	Over 3-month Libor, Reaffirmed at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 0.50% (Credito Italiano)
Sumitomo Heavy Industries	¥ 6,000	1998	0.425	100.04	—	Over 3-month Libor, Reaffirmed at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations \$10,000 (Sumitomo Finance Int'l)
Fixed-Coupons						
BMW U.S. Capital	\$300	2004	6%	101.45	99.00	Reaffirmed at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
European Investment Bank	\$500	2004	6	99.762	98.55	Noncallable. Fees 0.325% (S.G. Warburg Securities)
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$100	1996	4 1/4	98.49	99.28	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to \$250 million. Fees 0.1075% (Lehman Brothers)
Kommuninvest	\$100	1999	5%	99.80	98.60	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations \$100,000 (Fuj Int'l Finance)
Dresdner Finance	DM 1,000	2004	6 1/4	101.90	—	Reaffirmed at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Dresdner Bank)
Banque Nationale de Paris	€ 200	1999	6 1/4	101.03	—	Reaffirmed at 99.43. Noncallable. Fees 1.5% (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
KFW Int'l Finance	€ 200	2004	6 1/4	100.775	—	Reaffirmed at 99.10. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10,000 (J.P. Morgan Securities)
Sweden	€ 200	1999	6 1/4	99.40	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25% (J.P.S.)
Compagnie Générale des Eaux	FF 2,000	2004	6 1/4	100.71	98.80	Reaffirmed at 99.135. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Société Générale)
Crédit Local de France	FF 1,500	2005	6 1/4	100.764	100.15	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 3 billion francs. Fees 0.55% (Crédit Commercial de France)
Ile de France	FF 800	2002	5 1/4	100.865	98.30	Reaffirmed at 99.29. Noncallable. Fees 1.5% (Crédit Commercial de France)
Société Générale Acceptance	FF 300	2004	6 1/4	99%	—	Interest will be 6% until Dec. 1994, thereafter 15.50% less 100% of the 3-month Libor, Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1.1 billion francs. Fees 0.50%. Denominations 1 million francs (Société Générale)
Westdeutsche Landesbank	FF 300	1995	zero	100	—	Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the SBF 120 stock index. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100,000 francs (Crédit Lyonnais)
ABN Int'l Finance	€ 200,000	2004	8 1/4	101.55	99.00	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Deutsche Bank)
DSL Finance	€ 200,000	2004	8 1/4	101%	—	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Deutsche Bank)
Crédit Local de France	€ 250	2006	6 1/4	101	97.10	Reaffirmed at 99%, Noncallable. Fees 2.5% (Paribas Capital Markets)
Export Development Corp.	€ 50	1997	5	99.785	97.85	Reaffirmed at 98.485. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to €500 million. Fees 1.5% (Paribas Bank)
Morgan (J.P.) & Company	€ 250	2004	6 1/4	101.114	98.00	Reaffirmed at 99.44. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
Mobil Australia Finance	Aus\$ 180	2001	6 1/4	101.21	98.38	Reaffirmed at 99.66. Noncallable. Fees 1.5% (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Toyota Finance Australia	Aus\$ 100	1997	5 1/4	100.15	98.25	Noncallable. Fees 1.5% (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Ford Credit Europe	€ 20,000	1997	2 1/4	100.23	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 10 million yen (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Sumitomo Heavy Industries	¥ 6,000	1998	3.40	101.45	—	Reaffirmed at 100%. Noncallable. Fees 1.5%. Denominations 10 million yen (Doiwa Europe)
Equity-Linked						
Bangkok Bank	\$400	2004	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at 230 baht per share or at 25.28 baht per dollar. Mandatory conversion in 1997 if stock index of more than 322 baht. Fees 2.5% (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Fininvest	\$100	2004	3 1/4	100	—	Redeemable from 1998 to 2004 at 105% of par. Convertible either 100% into shares of the company or 50% into shares of the company and 50% into shares of the company's parent, at the option of the holder. Fees 2.5% (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Kaisai Electric Railway	\$250	1998	1	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 20% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Feb. 22 (Morgan Int'l)
Maeda Corp.	\$200	1998	1 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1.251 yen per share and at 107.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5% (Morgan Int'l)
Nippon Comets	\$100	1998	1 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1.478 yen per share and at 103.33 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5% (Morgan Int'l)
Nippon Denro Isot	\$100	2001	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 3 to 3.5%. Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 10 to 15% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Feb. 22 (S.G. Warburg)
SXL Corp.	\$200	1998	1 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1.374 yen per share and at 104.65 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5% (Morgan Int'l)
Nissen	DM 190	1998	0.875	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 3.414 yen per share and at 60.60 yen per dollar. Fees 2.5% (Morgan Int'l)

Traders to Hang on Greenspan's Words Tuesday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Treasury bond traders said financial markets would scrutinize the congressional testimony scheduled for Tuesday by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, for hints about where the economy is headed and how the Fed plans to react to its potentially strong growth.

Mr. Greenspan is expected to face some criticism and tough questioning from a House of Representatives subcommittee on banking when he presents his annual review of the Fed's interest-rate policy.

The central bank raised short-term interest rates Feb. 4, for the first time in five years, to try to convince traders and investors that its vigilance against inflation was beyond reproach, some analysts said.

But in the two weeks since then, it appears that, rather than reassuring traders and investors, the Fed made them more nervous.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The markets seem to have increased their focus on inflation in the expectation that the Fed will have to raise short-term rates again soon. This has led to a sell-off in the bond market and a jump in interest rates.

"The interest-rate hike validated the market's inflation fears," Matthew F. Alery, a government securities specialist at CS First Boston, said. "The market must have asked itself: Why would the Fed move to raise

interest rates unless there was, in fact, a problem with inflation?"

The bond market, which like other U.S. markets will be closed Monday for the Presidents' Day holiday, tumbled last week, with the 30-year Treasury bond ending at 95 1/32, down 2 3/32 points on the week, as the yield soared to 6.63 percent from 6.41 percent.

The yield is now a third of a percentage point higher than it was immediately before the Fed pushed short-term interest rates up a quarter of a point, to 3.25 percent.

One trader said last week's market decline was part of a "global financial-assets re-evaluation." He added: "All the markets have been rallying for a long time. We've run out of that trade right now."

Over the past five years, he said, investors have come to believe that "you can always buy a dip." But room for doing that is running out, he said. "Look at the five-year note. Another 50 basis points in five and you've undone the entire last year's trading."

The U.S. Treasury is to sell \$24 billion of three-month and six-month bills in its weekly auction Tuesday, followed by \$17.0 billion of two-year notes Wednesday and \$11.0 billion of five-year notes Thursday.

Traders said they would wait until after Mr. Greenspan's testimony to decide how to handle the supply of bonds in the market.

"It's not a lot of supply," a trader said. "It's just enough to give the market a little bit of tribulation." (Reuters, NYT)

Debt Sale And IPO For Smurfit

Bloomberg Business News

ST. LOUIS — Jefferson Smurfit Corp., reacting to what it said were much improved market conditions, plans to sell \$1 billion of equity and debt to the public as part of a \$2.5 billion recapitalization.

The transaction is part of a plan to reduce the paper and packaging company's debt load resulting from a leveraged buyout in 1989 by Jefferson Smurfit Group LLC, an Irish concern that owns 50 percent of Jefferson Smurfit Corp., and Morgan Stanley Group Inc.

Jefferson Smurfit Corp. said it planned to raise about \$400 million by selling as many as 16.8 million shares in an initial public offering. Jefferson Smurfit Corp., with sales of \$3 billion in 1992, is one of the largest American makers of paperboard and packaging materials.

A collapse in the price of linerboard after it was taken private in 1989 hurt the company's ability to pay its debts and prompted it to restructure operations.

After falling to about \$295 a ton in 1993 from \$410 a ton in 1989, linerboard prices are expected to improve this year as the U.S. economy improves.

Jefferson Smurfit Corp.'s chief financial officer, John R. Fink, said the company planned to sell the equity, which may be offered for about \$20 a share, because of recent improvement in the value of paperboard stocks.

"The market is right for the paper cyclical," he said.

A subsidiary of Jefferson Smurfit Group plans to buy \$100 million of common shares in addition to those sold in the public offering.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 21 - 26

A schedule of the week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

Feb. 20 Rangpur Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Khan begins four-day visit to Burma.
Feb. 21 Hong Kong Shares in toy maker Rockwell Holdings begin trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange following a public offer.
Feb. 22 Hong Kong January consumer price index. Outlook: annual rate of 8 percent to 9 percent.
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Europe

Feb. 20 Rangpur Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Khan begins four-day visit to Burma.
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Americas

Feb. 21 United States President's Day holiday. Banks, government offices, stock and bond markets are closed.
Feb. 22 United States January durable goods orders.
Feb. 22 United States January durable goods orders.
Feb. 22 United States January durable goods orders.
Feb. 22 United States January durable goods orders.

Fed Chief Disputes Bank Plan

Orlando, Florida — The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, criticized on Saturday a plan to create a single U.S. bank regulator, saying it would irreparably harm the Fed by turning it into an out-of-touch "ivory tower."

Any savings from such a move would prove fleeting and would hurt economic growth, as well as weaken the U.S. central bank's powers to oversee the economy, Mr. Greenspan told a meeting here of the Independent Bankers Association of America.

In November, the Treasury Department unveiled a proposal to merge the regulatory duties of the four existing bank agencies into one Federal Banking Commission, a plan that must be approved by Congress. Officials say it would promote economic growth and save up to \$200 million a year by cutting duplicate regulation among agencies.

The Fed's role in regulating banks would be reduced, but it would still oversee monetary policy that moves short-term interest rates. Mr. Greenspan argued that a single regulator who lacks responsibility to oversee the economy was "likely to inhibit prudent risk-taking by banks."

Seoul Spells Out '94 Sell-Off

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — The government unveiled on Saturday a major privatization program under which it will sell \$2.5 billion of stock in dozens of wholly or partially owned companies this year.

Analysts said that most of the 47 companies had semi-monopoly status, making them especially attractive to investors. Under the plan, \$8.6 billion of state shares in the 47 companies and 10 others are to be sold to the private sector through the stock market or open bidding by 1998. Sixteen other state-controlled companies would be subjected to mergers or the readjustment of their business lines.

State-owned concerns affected include Citizens National Bank, Korea Housing Bank, Korea Heavy Industries & Construction, Korea Tobacco & Ginseng Corp., Korea Fertilizer and National Textbook Printing Co.

The government also will sell stock it holds in Korea Exchange Bank, Daewoo Shipbuilding, Kia Specialty Steel, Asiana Airlines, Lucky Metals, Dongbu Chemical and Samsung General Chemical.

Euromarkets At A Glance

Agence France-Press

U.S. & Euro	Feb. 18 Feb. 11	Yr. High	Yr. Low
U.S. 3-month T-bill	6.24 6.24	6.24	6.21
U.S. 6-month T-bill	5.56 5.57	5.57	5.49
U.S. 1-year T-bill	5.28 5.28	5.28	5.28
French 3-month T-bill	6.37 6.37	6.37	6.26
French 6-month T-bill	6.12 6.12	6.12	6.07
French 1-year T-bill	5.80 5.80	5.80	5.71
German 3-month T-bill	6.77 6.77	6.77	6.24
German 6-month T-bill	6.40 6.40	6.40	6.18
German 1-year T-bill	6.05 6.05	6.05	5.81
ECU 3-month T-bill	6.65 6.65	6.65	6.28
ECU 6-month T-bill	6.45 6.45	6.45	6.29
ECU 1-year T-bill	6.29 6.29	6.29	6.27

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Category	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	Yr. High	Yr. Low
U.S. & Euro	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310
U.S. & Euro	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310
U.S. & Euro	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310
U.S. & Euro	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310	1,121,310

Source: Euromarkets, Credit.

Libor Rates

U.S. & Euro	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	Yr. High	Yr. Low
U.S. & Euro	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%
U.S. & Euro	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%
U.S. & Euro	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%
U.S. & Euro	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%

Source: Libor Bank Reuters.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday.

Stock Indexes	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	Yr. High	Yr. Low
DJ Index	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44
DJ Ind. A	208.54	208.54	208.54	208.54
DJ Ind. B	1,795.42	1,795.42	1,795.42	1,795.42
S & P 500	615.97	615.97	615.97	615.97
S & P 400	467.49	467.49	467.49	467.49
NYSSE	299.87	299.87	299.87	299.87
FTSE 100	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44
FTSE 100	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44
FTSE 100	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44
FTSE 100	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44	3,887.44

World Index From Morning Stanley Capital Int'l.

JOB: EU Will Keep Score in Members' Battles Against Unemployment

Continued from Page 9

executive commission itself, must make changes in labor laws, taxes and regulation if the Union is to reverse a nearly 30-year-old trend of rising unemployment. The number of jobless in the EU is nearly 18 million, and Mr. Flynn said it could rise to 20 million before beginning to level off next year.

"It's really our only catalyst," a commission official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said. "The idea is to use this as a means of pressure."

Mr. Flynn's tour started last week with a visit to The Hague for meetings with Prime Minister

Rund Lubbers, who is the leading candidate to succeed Mr. Delors as commission president. The Netherlands gets high marks from the commission for some steps it is taking, including a proposed wage freeze and attacks on welfare abuse.

On Friday, Mr. Delors, the driving force behind the white paper, went to Rome, where he joined Prime Minister Carlo Ciampi in a conference on unemployment.

The going may be tougher later in the month when Mr. Flynn visits London. Britain's almost exclusive focus on slashing the welfare state and labor costs conflicts sharply with the thrust of the white paper,

which says that low wages alone will threaten social peace in Europe without necessarily boosting jobs and competitiveness. So far, Mr. Flynn is scheduled to meet with the chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, and Employment Secretary David Hunt but not Prime Minister John Major.

Mr. Flynn will interrupt his European tour to travel with Mr. Christopheren to Detroit for the special meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations on employment on March 14 and 15.

The commission has started to develop plans for trans-European road and rail networks and "information highways" as called for in

the white paper. But, although those infrastructure projects are considered crucial to Europe's ability to compete in the 21st century, they will give almost no near-term boost to employment, Mr. Flynn said.

The structural barriers that Europe must tear down to begin creating jobs are almost the exclusive province of national governments, he added.

The commission wants to see structural problems tackled before an economic recovery takes hold. "As soon as they get a bit of growth they'll forget about it, and we'll be back in five years' time in an even worse position," a commission official said.

CAR: Mercedes Board Is Kicking Tires on Swatch Car

Continued from Page 9

watch industry from extinction. The decision to build a Swatch car "Made by Mercedes" would mark a personal milestone for Mr. Werner and Mr. Hayek, both of whom are charismatic individualists fascinated by each other's ideas and accomplishments.

It would also add to a sudden surge of diversification by German automakers in general. Mercedes' rival, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, recently bought a controlling

interest in Rover Ltd., which makes popular four-wheel drive vehicles and a classic town car, the Mini. In April, BMW is to begin selling a new compact car of its own. And last week, Audi, a division of Volkswagen AG, announced it would build a new small car in Germany starting in 1996.

"The game rules in our business have totally changed," Mr. Werner said last week in Frankfurt, citing new trade blocs, changing consumer values and growing global competition.

In the same conversation, Mr. Werner also said it was thinkable that Mercedes would link up with SMF, which has been searching for an automotive partner for its venture for more than a year. "I'd never say no," he said.

On Sunday, company sources confirmed that Mercedes would propose a collaboration with SMF early this week. But they insisted that critical details — such as how the vehicle would be built and whether it would sport the Mercedes star — remained unresolved.

PAL: Investor Set to Sell

Continued from Page 9

shares held by the group are assigned to main shareholders.

Besides a possible deal with the Sultan of Brunei, the aide to Mr. Tan said a Malaysian group also was being courted to buy the stake. The P. R. Holdings chairman, Luis Vitrato, has been flying frequently to Kuala Lumpur in an attempt to forge a deal, he added. The group was not identified.

In addition, reports said that a local food and real estate-based magnate, John Gokongwei, was on Mr. Tan's list of possible buyers. Mr. Gokongwei said Sunday he had been looking at PAL as a possible investment since last year.

"It was offered to me, but I don't know now what's happening to PAL," he said, adding that he needed to assess the carrier's finances before reaching a decision.

Mr. Dominguez defended the company's performance, citing various savings measures implemented during his tenure, including drastic cuts in foreign staff and negotiations to defer the delivery of six Airbus A-340s ordered in 1992.

Marietta Demands Part of U.S. Savings On Dynamics Deal

By Andrea Adelson

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Martin Marietta Corp. has said it might abandon its proposed acquisition of the space systems division of General Dynamics Corp. unless the Pentagon gives the company a share of the savings it expects the transaction to bring.

The \$208.5 million transaction with General Dynamics, agreed to in December, needs the approval of the Federal Trade Commission, which is not expected before April. In the meantime, Martin Marietta is seeking what could be a precedent-setting concession from the Defense Department, to give it a share of the cost savings, estimated at \$450 million, to be realized by consolidating the two companies' space-launching operations.

"The opportunity to share in the savings is important to making this deal financially viable," Philip S. Giaramita, a spokesman for the defense contracting and aerospace company, said Friday.

If the transaction is aborted, Martin Marietta will have to pay General Dynamics a \$10 million penalty.

"We haven't determined what we're going to do yet," Glenn Flood, a Pentagon spokesman, said of the Martin Marietta request. Undersecretary of Defense John M. Deutch, who is negotiating with Martin Marietta on the transaction, was not available for comment.

But Daniel W. Smith, director of the arms transfer project at the Center for Defense Information, a military research organization, said the Pentagon might well agree to Martin Marietta's terms.

He noted that William J. Perry, before he became secretary of defense, advocated helping out crucial military suppliers whose viability was threatened by Pentagon spending cuts.

For example, the Navy will buy a third Seawolf submarine for \$2.3 billion to avoid closing General Dynamics' Electric Boat production line, because reopening it, if that became necessary, would cost more.

"Martin is playing off that," Mr. Smith said. "What Martin is doing through the back door is asking for a government subsidy."

Martin Marietta contends that the space-launching business is particularly risky because of intense competition from companies in other countries that typically are government-subsidized.

Among Martin Marietta's consolidation choices are transferring to Denver General Dynamics' Atlas rocket building business, which has 2,400 employees in San Diego.

It is also possible that Martin Marietta's 5,500 employees at its headquarters in Denver, could be moved to San Diego.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

By Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

Profit-taking last week overcame limited support from a German interest-rate easing. The CBS all-share index closed at 288.30 points, down 5.1 points, or 2 percent, for the week. Royal Dutch and Unilever were among the big losers. Royal Dutch lost over 3 percent, falling to 208.70 guilders. Unilever's close was 225 guilders, down from 230.60 guilders. With a 1 billion guilder stock issue imminent, KLM fell almost 5 percent, to 50.70 guilders.

Frankfurt

The market managed a respectable gain last week, helped by the Bundesbank's half-point reduction of its discount rate, to 5.25 percent, on Thursday.

The DAX index finished the week at 2,151.97 points, up 61.36 points, or 3 percent. Analysts said the market was encouraged by the discount rate cut, even though the Lombard was left unchanged, because it meant the central bank was likely to lower its securities repurchase rate over the next few weeks. All three rates are charged on collateralized loans to banks, with the limited amount of funds available at the discount rate forming a floor for German money-market rates and the emergency Lombard rate the ceiling. The repo rate is used to guide interest rates between the two.

Among financial issues, Deutsche Bank gained 35 Deutsche marks for the week to end at 835.50; Dresdner Bank rose 24 to 428; Commerzbank, 98.50 to 359.50; and Bayerische Vereinsbank 9.50 to 512.70.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong share prices tumbled last week, with the market pressured by fears of rising interest rates.

The Hang Seng index dived 678.15 points, or 6 percent, to close at 10,825.88 on Friday.

Brokers said most investors were awaiting the Hong Kong Bank Association's decision whether to raise local interest rates to the U.S. level. The association, however, decided late Friday to keep the colony's prime interest rate unchanged at 6.5 percent.

London

Prices crept higher last week as the market was caught between hopes for interest-rate cuts and worries about poor economic indicators. The Financial Times Stock Exchange 100-share index edged up 3.7 points, to 3,382.6.

Dealers hoped a series of poor economic indicators, including a 0.5 percent fall in industrial production in December, a surprise rise in unemployment in January and a weak rise in banking credits would force Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke to reduce interest rates.

Shares fell on Friday, however, following weakness on Wall Street and the publication of a study by Nomura Research Institute revising downwards its forecasts for the Financial Times 100 index, seen as ending the year at 3,500 points and not 4,000.

Among companies announcing earnings, Glaxo gained 40 pence to 679 after a 22 percent rise in half-year profits.

British Airways fell 3 pence to 472 despite tripling its third-quarter profits from the same period in the previous year. Hanson shares were steady at 287 pence, down 2 pence, after publishing strong results.

Milan

The Bank of Italy's decision to follow the German interest-rate cuts helped the Mibtel index move up 57 points, to 10,973. Fears about the strife in Bosnia limited the gains.

Fiat rose 1 percent to 4,950. Olivetti fell 1 percent, to 2,415, and Montedison edged up to 1,167 from 1,163.

Paris

With France failing to follow what was per-

ceived as a half-hearted interest-rate cut by the Bundesbank, the CAC-40 index fell 23.31 points, or 1 percent, to 2,251.78.

The Bundesbank's rate cut, seen as largely symbolic since the reduction did not extend to the more important Lombard and repo rates, failed to convince investors of an important, long-term trend.

Singapore

The Straits Times Industrial index fell 7.33 points, to 2,334.27, as U.S.-Japanese trade tensions pushed investors to the sidelines.

Fraser Neave fell 4 percent, to 18.50, while Incheong lost 3 percent, to 5.75. Singapore Land dropped 14 percent, to 6.90.

Tokyo

Prospects for a rising yen after U.S.-Japanese trade talks failed last week sent the 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average down 1,031.10 points, or 5 percent, to 18,959.60. The broader Tokyo Stock Price Index fell 5 percent, to 1,557.11 points.

Sony fell 260 yen to 6,030 yen and Toshiba 28 to 718 yen. Toyota was down 30 yen to 1,870 yen and Nissan down 12 to 525 yen.

Financials also declined, with Nomura Securities down 60 yen to 2,190 yen and Fuji Bank down 90 to 2,250 yen.

Zurich

The market rose last week, despite nervousness over European interest rate trends. The Swiss Performance Index edged up 1 percent or 26.42 points, to 1,925.56 from last week's 1,899.14.

Switzerland's failure to follow the Bundesbank's example of cutting its discount rates in Germany disappointed the market and foreign investors withdrew to the sidelines.

SBS was one of the bigger winners after announcing impressive profit figures for last year, rising 29 Swiss francs to 1,455. UBS also rose by 35 to 1,455.

SHORT COVER

Unilever Acquires Russian Company

ROTTERDAM (Reuters) — Unilever Group said Sunday it had acquired a 90 percent stake in Severnoye Svyaniye, a Russian producer of fragrances and color cosmetics.

A spokesman for the Anglo-Dutch consumer-products concern said the Russian company's private shareholders had been paid in cash for the 90 percent stake. He declined to disclose the amount. Severnoye Svyaniye is based in St. Petersburg and has 1,000 employees.

Iran Buys 5 South Korean Tankers

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iran has placed a \$490 million order for five oil tankers with a South Korean company and is negotiating for 16 more, an official was quoted on Sunday as saying.

The newspaper Hamshahri quoted the general director of National Iranian Tanker Co., Mohammad Souri, as saying the South Korean company, which another official identified as Daewoo Corp., would provide the financing as a loan.

The five tankers have a combined capacity of 1.5 million metric tons.

Electrolux to Acquire Unit of AEG

BONN (Reuters) — Electrolux AB of Sweden will pay about 960 million Deutsche marks (\$558 million) to acquire AEG Hausgerate AG, the domestic appliances unit of AEG AG, the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper said.

The newspaper quoted Carlhans Damm, chairman of the AEG unit's management board, as saying that the acquisition would take effect July 1, subject to antitrust clearance. AEG is a unit of Daimler-Benz AG.

Iberia's Argentina Stake to Be Raised

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Argentina plans to transfer 28 percent of the stock of the formerly state-owned airline Aerolineas Argentinas to the Spanish carrier Iberia, President Carlos Menem said.

The Argentinian government still owns 43 percent of the carrier. Iberia owns 30 percent and has operated the airline since late 1990. Mr. Menem did not explain how the transfer of shares would be carried out.

For the Record

Pakistan International Airlines said revenue from airline operations in the six months ended Dec. 31 rose 8 percent, to \$394 million. (AFP)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 18.

(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	100	High	Low	Cse	Chge
Alcoa	1.18	10	13	14.5	14	14.5	+1
Alumina	1.18	10	13	14.5	14	14.5	+1
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Morgson			5713	1498	1279	994	994	—	—
Mrshs B	.44	4.5	715	11		994	994	—	—
MrshSu	.44	2.9	211	174	103%	174	174	—	—

MONDAY SPORTS

Arizona Duo Upstages Bruins' Backcourt

The Associated Press
Arizona's front line, which has played second fiddle to UCLA's touted backcourt this season, came up with a big stop in Tucson.

Khalid Reeves scored 23 points and Damon Stoudamire added 22.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

and UCLA's O'Bannon brothers were held to half their average Saturday as the 15th-ranked Wildcats beat the eighth-ranked Bruins, 98-74.

In the Pacific-10 race, Arizona (21-4, 10-3) moved within one game of first-place UCLA (18-3, 11-2), which beat the Wildcats 74-66 last month.

Ed O'Bannon finished with nine points and Charles O'Bannon had six as UCLA committed 19 turnovers, while forcing just nine.

No. 1 Arkansas 90, Mississippi 73: Corliss Williamson played only five minutes in the first half because of foot trouble then scored all 19 of his points in the second half, in Memphis. The Razorbacks (20-2, 10-2) Southeastern Conference led, 61-54, but the Rebels (11-1, 4-

lost) Ervin Gaines, David Johnson and Jarrell Evans to fouls.

No. 2 North Carolina 69, Virginia 56: Jeff McInnis scored a season-high 16 points and North Carolina (21-5, 9-4 Atlantic Coast Conference) went on a 19-2 second-half run while holding Virginia (13-9, 7-6) without a basket for 11 minutes.

No. 3 Connecticut 81, Providence 73: Donyell Marshall scored 27 points and Connecticut (22-3, 12-2 Big East) remained undefeated in 13 home games. Providence fell to 12-9 and 5-8.

No. 7 Michigan 72, No. 20 Minnesota 65: Jalen Rose scored 25 points and Michigan (19-4, 11-2 Big Ten), playing at home, won its eighth straight and ended the Golden

Gophers' (18-8, 8-5) four-game winning streak.

No. 16 Indiana 82, No. 9 Purdue 80: Todd Lindeman made two free throws with seven seconds to go and the Hoosiers (16-5, 9-3 Big Ten), playing at home, won despite 39 points from Glenn Robinson, the nation's leading scorer, for Purdue (21-4, 9-4).

No. 11 Kentucky 77, Vanderbilt 69: Travis Ford scored 22 points and the visiting Wildcats (20-5, 9-3 SEC) took control with a 17-4 run midway through the first half. Vanderbilt (13-9, 6-6) pulled within six twice in the final minutes.

Boston College 89, No. 14 Syracuse 83: In Boston, Bill Curley scored 23 points and keyed a decisive 9-0 run as Boston College (18-7, 9-5) moved into a second-place tie with Syracuse (17-5, 9-5) and Georgetown in the Big East.

No. 17 Florida 88, South Carolina 64: Dan Cross had a career-high six 3-pointers and finished with 24 points for the Gators (21-4, 11-2 SEC). The visiting Gamecocks (6-16, 2-10) were led by Jamie Watson, with 12 points.

No. 18 Saint Louis 73, No. 21 Alabama-Birmingham 72: Saint Louis (20-3, 6-3 Great Midwest) ran its home winning streak to 14 in overtime. It was the third straight loss for the Blazers (18-6, 6-4).

Northwestern 75, No. 24 Wisconsin 71: Kevin Rankin got 23 points as Northwestern (11-10, 2-10 Big Ten) beat Wisconsin (15-7, 6-7).

Lewis's Heart Damaged by Virus

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A viral infection severely damaged the heart of Reggie Lewis, the Boston Celtics' captain, leaving him vulnerable to the abnormal heart rhythm that killed him on July 27, according to his death certificate.

Dr. Stanton C. Kessler, the associate chief medical officer of Massachusetts who signed the death certificate, said in interviews Friday that a virus was found in Lewis's heart and that it caused myocarditis, an inflammation that scars and enlarges the heart. Kessler said Lewis's myocarditis had healed but his heart remained scarred and enlarged when he collapsed and died while shooting baskets at Brandeis University.

The death certificate, based on the autopsy findings, is expected to help resolve a widely publicized medical dispute among a number of Boston's leading cardio-

logists and other experts who evaluated Lewis after he collapsed during a playoff game on April 29. Kessler said the findings appear to support the group of 12 experts assembled by the Celtics, who concluded that Lewis had an abnormal heart.

Dr. Arnold Scheller, the Celtics' team physician, who asked that the group be organized, said then that Lewis had a potentially life-threatening condition.

Bradley Out for Season

Shawn Bradley, the 76ers' rookie center, will miss the rest of the season with a dislocated left knee cap and a slight bone chip. The Associated Press reported from Philadelphia.

Bradley was hurt in Philadelphia's 109-93 loss to Portland, when he went up for a shot and his knee hit the knee of the Blazers' Harvey Grant.

Whitbread Resumes

The Associated Press

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Tokyo, the joint New Zealand-Japanese entry skippered by Chris Dickson, led the 14-yacht fleet out of Waikanae Harbor on Sunday at the start of the fourth leg of the Whitbread Round the World race.

Eight boats in the fleet jumped the gun and six — Winston, Yamato, Galia 93, Pescanova, Dolphin and Youth, Intrum, Justina and Mezi Cup — had to tack back after being recalled by the starter. Two other yachts, Brookfield and Heinemann, declined to restart and are likely to face a penalty.

Tokio, the leading yacht in the Whitbread-60 class and the overall race leader, made a conservative start that paid dividends. Dickson took Tokyo past the first mark on the 5,914-nautical-mile journey to Puma del Este, Uruguay, in 38 minutes, 47 seconds.

Northwestern 75, No. 24 Wisconsin 71: Kevin Rankin got 23 points as Northwestern (11-10, 2-10 Big Ten) beat Wisconsin (15-7, 6-7).

Wales and Ireland Pull Rugby Upsets

The Associated Press

LONDON — Wales and Ireland ended 12-year waits while France and England began gloomy assessments of what went wrong on one of the most startling Five Nations rugby weekends in recent memory.

Wales' stunning 24-15 home victory over France and the even more unexpected 13-12 victory by the Irish at Twickenham, unheard of since 1982, left only the Welsh with a chance of completing the Grand Slam. The revitalized Welsh team, which finished at the bottom of the standings last year, needs a victory in its final game at Twickenham on March 19 to complete its first clean sweep since 1978.

The Welsh pack, biased around Scott Quinell, gave its most compelling performance for years against the startled French. A try by Quinell after 15 minutes helped to give the home team an 11-3 lead at half-time and although the French fought back to 17-15 they could not break the Welsh resistance.

Thierry Lacroix, who missed six kicks out of eight, was twice wide with penalty attempts, which would have allowed France to regain the lead, leaving the stage for former Olympic hurdler Nigel Walker to clinch the match with a burst down the left touchline.

The French, often in disarray, were suitably impressed.

"Wales was very aggressive in defense and caused us problems," Olivier Roumat, the captain, conceded. "It's good for rugby that they are back."

Ireland owed a lot to winger Simon Geoghegan in its victory over England.

Geoghegan scored a try three minutes before half-time and was responsible for the vital Eric Elwood penalty that gave Ireland a 13-9 advantage in the second half. Geoghegan caught a Jonathan Callard chip running backward toward his own line but eluded the English defenders and forced Rob Andrew to concede a penalty within kicking range at the other end.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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New York	32	15	.680	—
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New Jersey	28	20	.580	4 1/2
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Atlanta	25	23	.520	8
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Boston	25	23	.520	8
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Philadelphia	23	25	.480	10
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Washington	14	34	.290	19
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Chicago	34	15	.690	—
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Cleveland	28	21	.570	6 1/2
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Indiana	26	23	.530	9
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Charlotte	26	23	.530	9
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Orlando	13	29	.310	22 1/2
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WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Houston	34	15	.690	—
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San Antonio	30	18	.620	4
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Utah	29	19	.600	5 1/2
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Denver	25	23	.520	9
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Minnesota	13	29	.310	22 1/2
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Dallas	6	45	.110	31
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Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Seattle	32	15	.680	—
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Phoenix	31	16	.660	1 1/2
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Golden State	28	20	.580	4 1/2
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Portland	29	21	.580	4 1/2
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L.A. Lakers	18	27	.400	18 1/2
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L.A. Clippers	17	28	.370	19 1/2
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Sacramento	12	33	.260	24 1/2
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FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Atlanta	28	20	.580	4 1/2
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Charlotte	26	23	.530	9
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Washington	14	34	.290	19
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Wizards	14	34	.290	19
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Swiss Veteran Takes Bobsled Title 2d Time

New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — It was the second-closest two-man bobsled finish in Olympics history, and Gustav Weder of Switzerland, who won the gold medal in the 1992 Olympics, won it again on Sunday.

He beat his teammate, Reto Götschi, the leader after Saturday's first two runs, who was making his Olympic debut at the age of 28. After the last two runs were completed, Weder's time was 3 minutes, 30.81 seconds, just five-hundredths of a second ahead of Götschi. Weder's pusher, Donat Acklin, is the older brother of Guido Acklin, who pushes for Götschi.

Only the 1968 Games in Grenoble, France, had a tighter finish, when Eugenio Monti of Italy and Horst Floth of Germany finished in a dead heat, and Monti was declared the winner because he had the fastest heat time.

Günther Huber and Stefano Tiochi captured the bronze, Italy's first Olympic bobsled medal since 1972, three-tenths of a second behind Weder. Two of Huber's brothers, Wilfried and Norbert, won medals in the huge doubles on the same track last week. The two U.S. teams finished a disappointing 13th and 14th, despite new all-American sleds designed with the help of the stock-car racer Geoff Bodine. Brian Shimer and Randy Jones finished one spot ahead of their teammates, Jim Herberich and Chip Minton.

The Americans had anticipated placing a great deal higher in the standings. Shimer's sled was 2.04 seconds behind Weder, and Herberich's sled was 2.60 seconds back.

"I thought my fourth run was pretty good," said Shimer. "But when I saw the time, I was dumbfounded to see that I was that far back."

"But there's potential there that we need to tap into. Hopefully, we can draw some of that from the four-man later this week. I had high expectations coming in. I'm disappointed, but it's been a long, tough year."

Herberich, meanwhile, also had some reason to see a silver lining. "Today, the third run was better than the ones yesterday," he said. "The fourth was great. I couldn't have anticipated driving any better on that fourth run. I thought our starts went well today. They were competitive with most of the teams. We just could never find the speed all weekend."



Gustav Weder, left, and Donat Acklin celebrated a come-from-behind victory over Swiss teammates in the two-man bobsled.

The Norwegians Keep Coming, and Coming

Reuters

LILLEHAMMER — Officials laid out 23 more trains and brought in more traffic police Sunday as they continued trying to cope with far more spectators than expected.

With clear skies, the start of winter holidays in southern Norway and the country's gold medal haul having tempted thousands to attend the Games, crowds estimated at about 150,000 on Saturday caused traffic jams in Lillehammer, which is normally home to 23,700 people. Officials had anticipated about 100,000 people arriving each day this weekend.

Tor Aune, a spokesman for the organiz-

ing committee, said that police had reported that the E6 highway, the main Oslo-Lillehammer road, "was close to its capacity" on Saturday.

"A few more cars and everything would have stopped," Aune said.

He said extra traffic control police would staff intersections to help ensure there were fewer jams in town but some congestion was inevitable.

But most people travel to the Olympic region by bus or rail, so Norwegian State Railways was running 23 extra trains on Sunday.

Lillehammer's police chief, Arne Huuse,

said he was expecting similar crowds on Tuesday, when the Norwegian team was to defend its 4x10-kilometer cross-country skiing relay title.

Meanwhile, organizers asked local authorities to put down more grit on roads and paths before Sunday's ski jumping competition at the Lyngdalsbakken arena, where a crowd of 33,000 came to see Norway's Espen Bredesen come in second.

About 30 people, at last count, have fallen and broken bones at the Games, with a U.S. Nordic combined skier, Tim Tetrault, breaking his leg after slipping on the ice in Lillehammer on Saturday night. He will miss Wednesday's team competition.

Bredesen, the World Cup leader, had raised his nation's already lofty expectations with a magnificent first jump of 135.5 meters, giving him the hill record and, with the accompanying high marks for style, a very comfortable 10-point lead over Weissflog heading into the final jump.

But the German, who has often been Bredesen's equal this season, found the wind conditions more to his liking on his second attempt and recorded the second-longest jump of the day: 133 meters.

Suddenly, Bredesen the final competitor of the clear and crisp afternoon, was under considerably greater pressure. A fair jump would no longer suffice; he needed a very good one. But his 122-meter effort would prove about five meters too short for the gold (not even a perfect 20 for style from the Norwegian judge could tip the scales), although he still finished ahead of Andreas Goldberger, the bronze medalist from Austria.

"I don't think I let anybody down today," Bredesen said. "I won a silver medal, and the Norwegian people must be happy with that because I am happy with that."

Silver certainly represents an improvement over the 1992 Olympics, when Bredesen, in his first major competition after switching to the V style of jumping, finished an embarrassing last on the normal hill and third-to-last on the large hill.

Norwegian journalists immediately nicknamed him "Espan the Eagle" in honor of the hapless British ski jumper, Eddie "The Eagle" Edwards.

Bredesen swallowed his pride, polished his V and proceeded to make a remarkable comeback, winning the large hill at last year's world championships and then winning the prestigious four-stop Springtournee in January by beating Weissflog on the final jump in Bischofshofen, Austria.

But though winning the Springtournee will make you a household name in Europe, it is the Olympics that introduce jumpers to the world at large. Weissflog is no stranger to this larger forum.

A product of the East German sports system, he and the mercurial Matti Nykanen of Finland were the dominant jumpers in 1984 in

Weissflog's 2d Jump Tops Favorite Bredesen

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — Jens Weissflog of Germany had just finished pumping his small fists at the bottom of the large hill. Far up the snow-covered ramp, Espen Bredesen moved his wide skis into place and, amid the din, readied himself for the jump of his life.

From his precarious perch, Bredesen appeared to have the undivided attention of the entire Gudbrands valley. In the stadium below, nearly 40,000 impatient Norwegians and their king were waving their flags and stomping their boots with the Olympic flame for a backdrop. In the distance, thousands more without tickets strained for a glimpse of their latest local hero from atop roofs, tree limbs and snow sculptures.

Bredesen waited until his coach Trond Johan Pedersen lowered his left arm to give the start signal and then dropped into a crouch. The closer he came to takeoff, the louder the roar came from below, and when Bredesen finally took flight, the stadium itself began to tremble.

But then, like the sound of a big roller after it hits the beach, the rumble quickly and inexorably faded away to polite applause.

Espan the Eagle had landed; Espen the Eagle had come up short. Weissflog, not the Norwegian, had won the gold medal.

Perhaps people are said that I took the gold away from their hometown favorite, but everybody tries their best, and Espen has had a lot of dramatic success this season, said Weissflog, 29, who won his last Olympic title a decade ago on the normal hill in Sarajevo.

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A product of the East German sports system, he and the mercurial Matti Nykanen of Finland were the dominant jumpers in 1984 in

Sarajevo, where Weissflog won the normal hill and took silver on the large hill. But in recent years, the slightly built man whose nickname is "The Flea" has experienced more lows than highs.

Like many top athletes in East Germany, he had to readjust after the fall of the Berlin Wall, which meant an end to his state-supported existence. Like Bredesen, he was set back by the advent of the V style, in which jumpers spread their ski tips after takeoff to get more lift. After finishing 33d on the large hill in the 1992 Olympics with the

old style, he contemplated retirement but ultimately decided to lose some weight and push on through Lillehammer.

Whether Weissflog strikes gold again this week on the normal hill, the mastery will not endure. He already has announced that this season will be his last. He is tired of the travel and wants more time with his wife and young son. In May, he will begin working full-time for a health-insurance company and leave the jumping to the young ones.

On Harding's Side, Welcome Relief

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

HAMAR — In Tonya Harding's camp, there were, finally, some moments of relief on Sunday.

The U.S. figure skater, who has a sprained right ankle, practiced well during her second training session of the afternoon to the constant applause of her coaches and U.S. Olympic officials trying to boost her sagging spirits.

"It's all right," she shouted to reporters who asked about her ankle as she left the training rink adjacent to the Olympic Amphitheater. "It's better."

Nancy Kerrigan, meanwhile, skated with a mistake or two in each of the two practices Sunday, but continued to appear upbeat and completely oblivious to Harding.

Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan's right knee. Harding has denied any wrongdoing.

But Evi Scottold, one of Kerrigan's coaches, made it clear that the Kerrigan camp doesn't hold Harding—or her work habits—in high regard.

"I haven't watched her program," Scottold said when asked about how Harding looked, quickly adding, "I don't think she's done one since she's been here."

Harding has consistently stopped in the midst of her programs throughout her first four days of practice. On Friday, she stormed out of the rink with half her practice still remaining; on Saturday, she skated for several minutes before returning to the ice.

When asked what he thought about a skater who behaved as Harding had the past few days, Scottold said the skater "probably has problems."

He continued: "Maybe the skater isn't ready, maybe they're not disciplined. Our skaters don't barge off the ice. You can't do it twice in a career with us."

When Harding's coach, Diane Rawlinson, was asked about Harding's actions, she called her pupil's first three Olympic practice sessions "incredible," but said, "Yesterday, Tonya wasn't skating well because she wasn't happy about a picture in the paper."

It was unclear what photo that was.

The popular impression here is that neither Kerrigan nor Harding is paying any attention to the other. But Scottold said that's not entirely true. Kerrigan's choice of attire for their first shared practice session last Thursday—the white lace dress she was wearing when she was attacked in Detroit—was not coincidental.

"She wanted to make a statement: 'I'm here, I'm in the same outfit,'" Scottold said with a smile. "Nancy likes to tease a little. She wants to have fun."

After taking a day off from skating Saturday and attending Bonnie Blair's speed-skating race and the men's free-skate competition, Ker-

rian returned to the ice on Sunday and performed her difficult combination jumps beautifully but had some trouble with a couple of triple jumps.

Harding, in her first practice session this afternoon, failed to even try a triple jump of any kind in her short program, and also completely omitted her combination jump. But she rebounded nicely in the later session and, by the time she was finished, had completed four of five triple axels, the difficult, three-and-a-half-revolution jump she hasn't hit in competitions in three years.

Gale Tanger, a U.S. figure skating team leader, said doctors were monitoring Harding's ankle, but she has not been given any medication.

"We are concerned about it," Tanger said. "We are watching it. I thought she looked very good today. When you see a happy skater, you usually see a good practice follow that."

Scottold said he was very pleased with Kerrigan's preparation for the competition. The draw to determine the skating order is scheduled for Monday. The technical program is Wednesday; the free skate, Friday.

"It's great," he said. "It couldn't be better for where we want her to be right now. She's a lot more experienced coming in here. She has learned from being in the Olympics before [she won a bronze medal in 1992] and learned from having an off performance at the world championships [fifth place in 1993]. She's learned from her mistakes."

Scottold said that Kerrigan was mentally tougher because of the attack that severely bruised the knee on her landing leg.

"This has made her stronger and very determined," he said.

Kerrigan also weighs 10 pounds (about 4.5 kilograms) less than she did at the world championships in March, down from 120 to about 110 pounds, he said.

"It makes you quicker, gives you more endurance," he said.

All of which led Scottold to say he believed "three people can win the gold medal," and Kerrigan, he said, was one of them. He playfully refused to divulge the other two names, but did say they finished in the top five at the 1993 world championships. Oksana Baiul of Ukraine won, followed by Surya Bonaly of France, Lu Chen of China and Japan's Yuka Sato.

Harding's name is nowhere to be found on that list because she finished fourth at last year's U.S. nationals and failed to qualify for that competition.

Scottold said the key for Kerrigan was to not get nervous.

"If she just stays calm, she'll have a fun week," he said.

And how does he convince her to remain calm?

"If I knew how to do it," Scottold said, "I'd make even more money than Nancy."

For the Men, A New Era In Skating

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service

HAMAR — Figure skating's old guard was officially ushered out when three young insurgents took the gold, silver and bronze in the men's competition.

Alexei Urmanov, a 20-year-old Russian from St. Petersburg, won the long program and the gold medal Saturday night, dispelling the notion that he was merely a jumper. Although he landed eight triple jumps, he also skated a flowing, cohesive program to music by Rossini.

Urmanov had been fifth at the 1992 Olympics but had broken a foot and was not expected to be a medal candidate with former gold medalists such as Brian Boitano and Viktor Petrenko and the reigning world champion, Kurt Browning of Canada, in the field.

Elvis Stojko, a 21-year-old dirt biker and karate black belt from Canada, performed a tribute to the late martial arts star Bruce Lee, landing seven triple jumps to win the silver medal and gain redemption for a seventh-place finish at the 1992 Games.

Stojko received seven scores of 5.9 for technical merit, but he reduced a triple axel to a single and left out a combination jump early in his program and suffered as in the past in his artistic marks, receiving only a 5.5 from the Russian judge.

Philippe Candeloro, a 21-year-old Frenchman, skated a moving



No. 2 Elvis Stojko shook hands with No. 3 Philippe Candeloro, as Alexei Urmanov of Russia reigned supreme in men's figure skating.

performance to music from "The Godfather" but lost his composure near the end of his program, turning a triple axel into a single and falling on the ice. Still, he remained in third place and took the bronze.

Boitano, the 1988 Olympic champion, moved up two spots after the short program on Thursday but could finish no higher than sixth.

The short program had produced an extraordinary jumbling of the projected order of finish. Boitano, who requires three and a half revolutions, and skidded all the way to eighth place.

That was one spot above Petrenko, who stumbled early.

Still another favorite, Browning, fell on a triple jump, then seemed

to give up entirely, spinning halfheartedly for his finale and mouthed the word "unbelievable" as the judges sent him down to an irredeemable 12th place.

The four-and-a-half-minute long program, which accounted for two-thirds of the scoring, began as an inelegant repeat of the short program, with skater after skater crashing to the ice.

Finally, after 12 forgettable skaters in the 25-man lineup, it was Boitano's turn.

Boitano still held out slight hope for a medal, but that was quickly extinguished when he again struggled with the triple axel. He didn't fall this time, but he stumbled, which threw off his rhythm for a double-toe combination jump.

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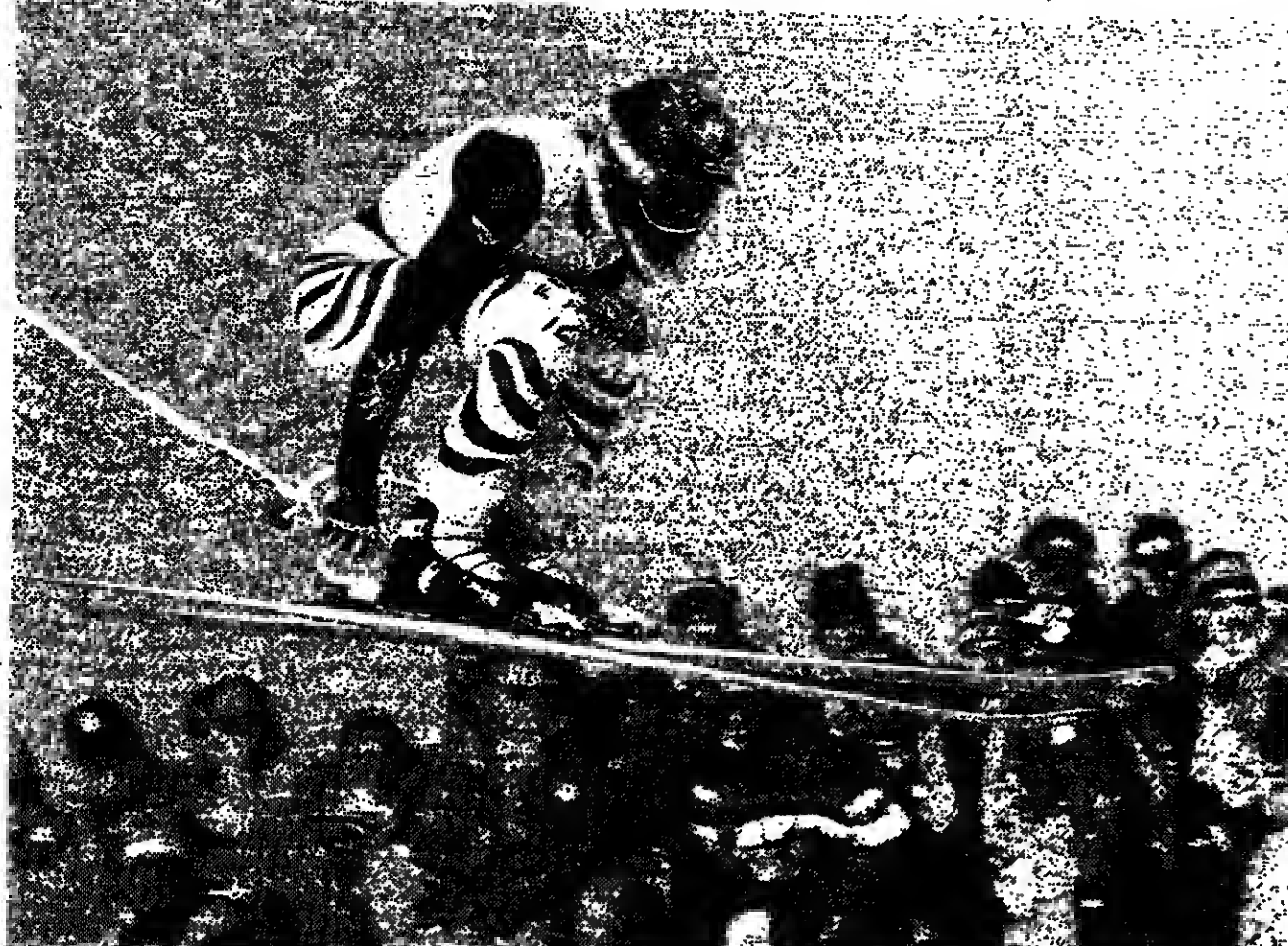
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

For Norway's Koss, 3d Gold Turns the House Upside Down



It was déjà vu on Sunday for Germany's Katja Seizinger, who maintained her downhill performance at Saturday's elevated level.

Seizinger-Street-Kostner, Again

RINGEBU — Katja Seizinger, Picabo Street and Isabella Kostner repeated their 1-2-3 women's downhill finish in the combined portion of the downhill on Sunday, but it's unlikely that any of them will add another medal when the race is completed.

"I don't expect anything," said Seizinger, who gave Germany its second gold medal in Alpine skiing on Saturday.

"I'm not going to cry if I don't get a medal, that's for sure," said Street, 22, whose silver in the downhill was the fourth Alpine skiing medal for the United States in these Games.

The real winners in the combined downhill were Therese Wüster of Sweden, Veronique Schneider of Switzerland and Maren Gellera of Italy. All three stand a better chance of winning under the new rules when they enter the slalom half of the combination Monday at Hafjell.

Rather than use a complicated points system to determine combination results, the International Ski Federation this year went to a simple time aggregate. Since the slalom is a two-run event, the combined now is weighted toward slalom specialists such as Wüster, Schneider and Gellera.

Seizinger's run in the combined downhill was 1 minute, 27.23 seconds. Street was at 1:28.19, and Kostner, of Italy, the bronze medalist in both the downhill and super-giant slalom, had 1:28.52.

Wüster had a time of 1:28.70, and Schneider was at 1:28.91. Gellera had a time of 1:28.71.

Most of Seizinger's time advantage over the gate skiers could be gone after the slalom's first run.

"I think Pernilla Wiberg and slalom specialists must help me if I want to have a chance for a medal," Seizinger said.

Wiberg trails Schneider in both the World Cup overall and slalom

standings. Trailing the overall by just a point, she probably will overtake the Swiss because she also skis in the downhill.

"I just ski every day and it's enough to win a medal, that's OK," Wiberg said. "I don't think about the medal system. I just go as fast as possible."

Of the three downhill leaders, Street has the best shot of winning a medal. Street was a silver medalist in the combined at the world championships last year in Japan, but she had to win the downhill portion to do it.

"I don't have the expectation for the combined like I did yesterday," Street said. "The whole world was expecting a medal from me yesterday, including myself. Today, nobody really was, expecting much from me, and that's a better feeling."

"I had a dream come true for me yesterday, and that's going to be kind of hard to top."

On Saturday, Seizinger flashed down a tough Kvitfjell course — a course the women's racers pleaded, threatened and enjoyed to get to use for their downhill — leading at every timing interval and winning the gold in 1 minute, 35.93 seconds.

Only Street, at 1:36.59, and Kostner, at 1:36.85, could get within a second of the 21-year-old German.

This race originally was scheduled for the downhill course at Hafjell, a ski resort farther south where the men's and women's slalom and giant slalom races are to be held. But after a World Cup race there last winter, the women racers said the Hafjell course was too flat and demanded that the downhill be switched to Kvitfjell, the site of the men's downhill.

At first, organizers said Kvitfjell was too difficult for women. Then they said it would cost too much to move the event. Later they said it would create environmental problems.

But in the end, after top-flight

goat choose them over. The dairy

Oslandsmietet Gudbrandsdal has sold 5.7 tons of goat cheese during January.

"This is an increase of almost two tons, compared to last January. There has also been a considerable increase of sour cream and cream."

An Iranian who said he was headed for Lillehammer has been detained in Oslo after three kilograms (6.5 pounds) of raw opium were found in his car, the police said.

The man, who was not named, arrived Friday on a ferry from Kiel, Germany, and told customs officials, who found the drugs during a spot check on his car, that he had intended to drive to the Olympics.

"He said he wanted to see Norway and that he thought this was a good time to visit," said a police prosecutor, Anne Marstrand. If convicted, his stay could last more than three years, in prison.

A Norwegian military helicopter technician working at the Olympics has died after contracting meningitis, but the risk of further cases at the Games is minimal, an army surgeon said.

Major Gunnar Aas-Aune said the 59-year-old engineer had died Friday after falling ill Thursday in Hamar, headquarters of the Olympic Brigade helicopter squadron.

Aas-Aune said it was thought the technician had contracted the disease in his home district of Oestfold, south of Oslo on the Swedish border.

Aas-Aune said other members of the squadron had now been vaccinated against meningitis.

(NYT, LAT, AP, Reuters, AFP)

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

HAMAR — Johann Olav Koss won his third Olympic gold medal Sunday, and it is difficult to say whether he pushed time or was swept up by it. The time itself is both a record and an answer — 13 minutes, 30.55 seconds over 10,000 meters — but the performance was indelible and legendary, and shortly thereafter his subjects were announcing plans to build a statue, because that is how they remember the likes of him.

In custom they would like to place it inside the Viking Ship arena, which was built for these Winter Olympics. The Viking Ship is the symbol of ancient Norwegian strength turned upside down, with its descendants invited underneath to see the evolution of that strength. Koss is a 25-year-old Norwegian who attends medical school and donates his prize money — reportedly 225,000 kroner (\$30,000) for each of his three Olympic victories — to the international charity, Olympic Aid. His time was 12.99 seconds better than his own world record.

"I don't know if I know what I have done," he said. "I am just as surprised by the time as you are. I am really surprised."

Another Norwegian, Kjell Storelid, finished second in 13:49.25, or 18.70 seconds behind Koss, with the 1992 Olympic champion, Bert Veldkamp of the Netherlands, third in 13:56.73. Both admitted knowing they could not win after being preceded by Koss in the fifth pairing. They were the last to admit what everyone else had understood before the race began. The Norwegians were celebrating Koss's performance as he glided past in his baggy warm-up suit. They were victory lads before the victory.

He removed his everyday clothes until all he had on was the red, skintight uniform of a superhero. After his opening lap of 35.12 seconds, he skated the remaining 24 at a spectacularly even range of 32 to 32.91 seconds.

"I cannot imagine it was possible to skate like that," he said. "I'm really in shock at the moment."

Perhaps his achievements this week pale compared to those of Eric Heiden, the American who won all five speed skating gold medals in 1980, with a world record of 14:28.13 in the 10,000 meters.

Perhaps, because Koss is admittedly not a sprinter. Nonetheless, his performance — each of his three gold medals was won in world-record time — has been the best of these Olympics, with a week left to run, and it has happened in a country which dared to anticipate it.

The previous time the Olympics visited here, in 1952, gold medals had been won in the three longest distances by Hjalmar Andersen. He was what every Norwegian skater wishes to become, and he haunted the races swirling this hall. Each time Koss came around Sunday, his lips parted like a vacuum and his head ever-darkening over his damp brow, the people would roar a battle cry until he had gone past; then their eyes moved to the clock. With each lap they could see he was taking more time off of the world record. And so he was shot out of that lap and into the next one by a sound not unlike cannon.

Everything in the Viking Ship sounded like war, from the trumpets to the bells that mimicked soldiers running to the bellowing screams. In fact it was nothing like that. It was the opposite.

Afterward Koss would thank the crowd and his German opponent in the pairing, Frank Dittrich, who had made room in his lane while being passed in the 22d lap. "It was a little inspiration," Koss said, "to

have somebody in back of you, somebody chasing you."

Each of the three remaining pairs contained a Dutchman, his greatest rivals — Veldkamp, Falko Zandstra (fourth) and Tinie Ritsma (seventh). Standing out of his crouch in victory, Koss continued to encircle the track like a king and like a ghost. He has not wished to leave the Viking Ship this week until all of the races have finished. While present he has not been beaten. The skin was tight around his eyes and his face raw as he glided along the inner lane, bending down to shout — encouragement, one would guess — as the others sprinted hopelessly past him.

The Dutchmen wore black arm-bands in memory of Rinje Ritsma, a 19-year-old from the Dutch youth team who had died in a car accident Saturday afternoon. Only Veldkamp sustained a light, remaining within 1½ seconds of Koss after five laps.

"I think that's a time that will stand for at least 30 years," Veldkamp said. "It's a race that really is almost impossible, but he did it. When you see somebody skating a result like that, you can only think that is the way it's supposed to be."

So disappointed was Veldkamp that he would leave the arena prematurely, believing his teammates and Storelid would overtake him.

After his race, sulking on a bench, he felt something grab his shoulder. He looked up — twice — to see Koss now standing over him, out-fitted like a visitor from the future.

Koss wore a black radio headset — the modern laurel for Olympic champions — with a radio transmitter strapped over his shoulder and a microphone in his hand. He was giving a live interview as he skated his celebratory revolutions. For more than an hour it was like the currents of the Viking ship were swirling him round and round. He crouched to cheer Storelid onto the silver medal, and then skated over to interview him, of all things.

The original Vikings would never have believed what has become of them. Invited to the victory stand, the gentlest champion took one step up and jumped high, his arms in salute to his ancestors' overturned hull. An old man named Hjalmar Andersen was standing inside the Viking Ship, and he looked from the statue of himself in 1952, which is imposed near the finish line, and then he took in the sight of this young man jumping up and down. He looked back and forth, and their poses were exactly the same. Then the Vienna Waltz began and Koss stepped back into the current with the silver-medalist, Storelid, for a final victory lap along the frozen whirlpool of time.

A Torrid Torvill and Dean Tear Up the Ice Once Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMAR — Torvill and Dean brought their passion and perfection back to Olympic ice dancing Sunday night.

Performing a majestic rumba filled with quick steps and flowing spins, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean rekindled memories of a decade ago, when they redefined the event at the Sarajevo Games. They received two perfect 6.0 marks for presentation, from Britain and Ukraine, and set up a three-way contest for the gold medal Monday night in the free dance.

The world champions, Maia Usvova and Alexander Zhulin of Russia, were second, followed by

their compatriots, Oksana Griischuk and Evgeni Platov. Both couples had tied for first in the compulsory dance.

Heading into the free dance, worth 50 percent of the total score, Torvill and Dean are tied with Usvova and Zhulin. Griischuk and Platov are third. Whoever wins Monday night will take the gold medal.

"It's been a challenge," Dean said with obvious relief. "It feels good being 10 years away and still being competitive with the best of the world."

On this night, they were better than the rest.

With Dean's former wife, 1992

dance silver medalist Isabelle Duchesnay, looking on — as well as his fiancée, former women's world champion Jill Trenary — the English stars were mesmerizing. It wasn't by happenstance that "Bolero," their 1984 free dance that earned a scorebook full of perfect marks for artistry, but it was close enough.

Dressed in black costumes with green sequins, the couple's two-minute routine to "The History of Love" sped by.

Eight judges had them first. They had no marks below 5.9 for presentation and nothing under 5.8 for composition.

"I felt more nervous today than in the compulsory," Torvill said, "because we knew we had to do well in this section to have a chance."

They'll also have to be superb in the free skate, which they almost totally revamped after finishing second with it at the European championships. They too that event thanks to a complicated scoring system.

"We have put more highlights in it," Torvill said. "We feel it is more appealing and technically more difficult now."

"We're just hoping to remember all the steps," she added.

Usvova and Zhulin performed a sultry rumba to Quincy Jones' "Black Orpheus." Usvova skated in a black velvet costume with yellow flowers that more than made up for her fashion faux pas in the compulsory, when she wore what looked like a white nightgown.

Their third, teasing dance, highlighted by clever dips and spins, earned the 1992 bronze medalists five marks of 5.9 and one first-place vote, from Belarus.

Next up were Griischuk and Platov, whose intricate routine wasn't nearly as stylish, but it included several difficult maneuvers, including a pivot in which she holds his leg rather than his hand.

Natalia Dubova, the coach of Usvova and Zhulin, said she was just concentrating on the skating and not the possible positions on Monday night.

"But they will need some luck," she said of her charges, adding that they too have made changes since their third place finish at the Europeans.

Americans Elizabeth Punsalan and Jerod Swallow, 14th after compulsory, skated better in the original dance but didn't move up. When they finished, American, Norwegian and Swedish flags — plus a Cleveland Browns banner — waved in the crowd.

Punsalan, of Broadview Heights, Ohio, suffered personal tragedy three weeks ago when her father was stabbed to death. Her brother was arrested.

The crowd enjoyed their performance and their marks, which ranged from 4.4 to 5.1.

"The marks could have been more imaginative," Swallow said. "This is our first year back at the world level and we have to re-establish ourselves."

The 1991 U.S. champions, they did not make the U.S. world team the next two years before winning the national title last month.

(AP, Reuters)

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Blair Pockets Her 4th Gold Medal, And Has Eyes on History-Making 5th

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

HAMAR — Bonnie Blair won her fourth gold medal by skating the 500 meters at the Viking Ship arena in 39.25 seconds, her third-fastest time ever. And if, a month short of her 30th birthday, she was gold at 1,500 meters, or more likely, at 1,000 meters at these Games, she will stand on her own pedestal: the most decorated American woman in Olympic history.

Only the swimmer Janet Evans, the sprinter Pat McCormick and the sprinter Evelyn Ashford have won as many Olympic gold medals among American women.

"I really don't think about the history part until the whole thing is over," Blair said.

Others, less bound by historic tunnel vision, were quick Saturday to note the singularity of her achievement: This was Blair's third consecutive Olympic victory at 500 meters. Her performance didn't match her world-record time of 39.10 seconds at the 1988 Olympics

in Calgary, but it was considerably faster than her mark of 40.33 seconds on an outdoor track at the 1992 Games in Albertville, France.

No speed skater, man or woman, had ever won the 500 meters at three consecutive Olympics. The National Basketball Association has a word for it: three-peat.

"If the Chicago Bulls can do it, I can do it," Blair said.

"Nobody expected that another girl would win," said Franziska Schenk, the 19-year-old German who took the bronze medal.

Staying in the third pair with Monique Garbrecht of Germany, Blair slashed to a solid start, her skates furiously scraping the ice, and powered through the first turn, her compact build allowing her to skate full throttle where a larger skater has to tap lightly on the brakes.

In the backstretch, Blair switched fluidly from the inside lane to the outer, and in the final turn, she was greeted by Bonnie's Army, some 60 relatives and friends wearing gold lame hats and

sweatshirts, waving flags and bobbing like corks as they jumped up and down and cheered her on.

The race had seemed so smooth and effortless to Blair that she didn't feel the normal hectic burn that turns legs to rubber and leaves the finish line shimmering like a taunting mirage.

"It didn't feel like the line was far away," Blair said. "I almost felt like I could have kept going."

After the finish, Blair pumped her fist and appeared to high-five a cameraman. Fourteen pairs remained, but her time would stand up easily. Susan Aoch, a 27-year-old Canadian with asthma, raced against Blair's archival, the 1992 silver medalist Ye Qiaobo of China, but Ye has slowed after a knee injury and could only push Aoch toward a silver medal in 39.61, at most four-tenths of a second behind Blair. In this race, four-tenths of a second is a lifetime.

"As a competitor, I wouldn't want to say she's unbeatable, but she's very, very good," Auch said of Blair.

Blair does not appear to be encumbered by any great introspection about her accomplishments. After the race, when Auch declined to say that Blair was unbeatable, Blair said only half-jokingly: "Better watch what you say, I'm right here."

Blair is more popular outside of her country than at home. In Milwaukee, where she lives and trains, she goes unnoticed at the grocery store. In the Netherlands, she is Michael Jordan. Before Saturday's race, Dutch fans serenaded her with a chorus of "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean."

"I don't think I would enjoy having the reputation of Michael Jordan where you're constantly in the limelight," Blair said. "But I'd like to be a little more because more people would know what our sport is all about."

She played down her relative lack of commercial endorsements, saying she skates for enjoyment, not money. How long will she keep it up? One more season, Blair said. The next world championships will be held in Milwaukee and, she said, "it would be too difficult to sit in the bleachers and watch a competition where I've been living."

After that, she will let go. She wants to finish college before her niece and nephew do, she joked. She has talked about being in the supermarket and seeing women her age with babies.

"I'm not getting any younger," she said. "You can't keep going on and on and on. I've got to put a stop to it soon and go on with the rest of my life, try to finish school and be as normal as possible."

Why quit when you're still the best? Blair thought for a moment. "We'll see," she said. "Don't tell my family. They'll kill me."

Close Encounters at the Village

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — It seemed like a typical lazy Sunday afternoon as the sun streamed through the windows of the recreation area in the Olympic Village. But among the 1,900 athletes living there during the Winter Games, even the lounge lizards did not conceal their intense competitiveness.

Swedes and Italians were engaged in ferocious battle at the video console playing Mortal Kombat. American hockey players were vying for a set of Ping golf clubs as the prize for the best Olympic score in minigolf. Ukrainians and Koreans were engaged in a high-stakes bet on who would win the ski jump.

Jeff Woodard, a member of the U.S. bobsled team, sat back and absorbed the global human panorama compressed into one room.

"A lot of us figure we will never get a chance to enjoy this kind of experience again, so we're making the most of it. At times, it resembles a big fraternity or sorority house."

Woodard, who played safety for UCLA and earned a black belt in karate before becoming an Olympic bobsledder, said the intimate surroundings gave the athletes a better opportunity to get to know each other than in earlier Olympics, when they were segregated according to sport and nationality.

"We're all jumping around from table to table in the cafeteria introducing ourselves. The toughest competition is finding a seat around the Argentine and Italian women. Hey, there's one now. Excuse me. Hey, Ste-lania!" he said, interrupting an interview for an understandable reason.

Aware that bringing together the world's best athletes for up to three weeks is bound to generate romance, the Olympic authorities have taken plenty of precautions to prevent the spread of AIDS. Literature about sexual disease is disseminated in five languages.

Boxes of condoms are freely distributed in bathrooms throughout the Village.

"I received a box so big that I thought it was supposed to carry my Walkman," Woodard said. "Then I realized that everything I'd heard about Scandinavia must be true."

According to several athletes, the big gossip in the Village concerns the vain crusade by Alberto Tomba, the Italian ski star and well-known lothario, to rekindle a romance with the German skating champion Katarina Witt.

Witt, Tomba and Witt were rumored to be a hot couple in previous Games but so far she reportedly has rebuffed all overtures while she hones her routine for Wednesday's figure-skating competition.

Other liaisons between lesser celebrities are said to be simmering in the mixed sauna, which has turned out to be one of the most popular gathering spots for the athletes.

"You just make an early reservation, get in and lock the door if you want privacy," said one aficionado, who requested anonymity because he did not want to court any trouble with his coach.

Some relaxation activities have proved to be a bust. The library, as might be predicted, is deserted most of the time. A T-shirt trading party did not turn out to be everybody's idea

of a howling good time. And the movie theater is not breaking any attendance records with such dubious celluloid gems as "Hocus Pocus" and "Love Field."

The Olympic Village discotheque has also proved to be a disappointment; some athletes say the lousy music and oo-alcohol policy is driving a lot of them into town for late-night partying. But others say they are too busy preparing for their events this week and don't want to stay up dancing "all day."

Chris Coleman, another U.S. bobsled team member, said he was trying to avoid temptation but made an exception on his birthday on Friday.

"I saw Dan Jansen win his gold medal and I figured I had even more reason to celebrate," he said. "So I went a little crazy by staying out late at the Zipper Club downtown with the CBS crowd. But I'll be ready for the big race next Saturday."

For athletes from the struggling nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the affluence and abundance they see that many Westerners take for granted still astounds them. The Village cafeteria offers a cornucopia of steak, chicken, pasta, vegetables and salmon in endless variations: smoked, marinated, poached and baked.

"There is so much rich food that I find I cannot digest it," said Vadim Savurin, a bialhlon athlete from Belarus. "It's so good that I am not used to it. So I've been living here on a little fish and a lot of tea and fruit."

Despite the breakup of the Soviet empire, Savurin finds that friendships among athletes from Russia, Ukraine and other republics still endure from the days when they were part of the mighty Soviet sports machine.

"It's funny, but I guess the athletes are the last people to think we should have remained one country," he said. "But it's easy to get that kind of crazy idea living here in the Village."

